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THE ISSUE STATED.

SPEECH OF

HON. C. R. BUCKALEW,

AT DANVILLE, SATURDAY, SEP. 29, 1866.

Fellow citizens of Montour County:

THERE are two capital questions proper for discussion at this time by those who address the people in meetings such as this. These questions are, first, the restoration of the Union; and, second, the extension of the right of suffrage to the colored population of the United States. I shall pass all topics of minor importance and confine myself on this occasion to these; and I shall endeavor to speak to you with entire fairness while I speak briefly.

Gentlemen, in the month of December last the Thirty-ninth Congress convened in its first session under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. A message was transmitted to the two Houses by the President, in the performance of a constitutional duty. In that message he communicated to the two Houses, and through them to the people of the United States, the political situation of the country, and his views upon public affairs and upon public policy. He found it necessary to detail at length, and he did it very ably, what had occurred between the date of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln in April 1865 and that time; that is, during the period in which he had exercised the office of President of the United States. He stated to the representatives of the people and of the States in Congress assembled, how the country stood at the time when he assumed the duties of his high office; he detailed the successive steps which he had taken with reference to the States of the South; he portrayed the existing condition of things; and finally he submitted to Congress the question of the admission of members from those States; and the submission of that question was in a peculiar form. It was not to the two Houses jointly; it was not to them in their collective and legislative capacity; but it was to each House separately and distinctly. His language was, "you fellow-citizens of the Senate, and you fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, each of you for yourselves have charged upon you the duty of judging of the elections, returns, and qualifications of the members of your respective Houses."

Prior to the meeting of Congress the President had proceeded, in accordance with his convictions of public duty, to instigate the organization of what were called loyal governments in the States of the South which had seceded. He held those which had been concerned in the Rebellion as unlawful; that, inasmuch as they were hostile to the Government of the United States and had cast off all allegiance to the Constitution of our country, they were not to be regarded as legitimate and lawful institutions for purposes of local government even in the States where they were established. At his instance, then, upon the conclusion of the war, the inhabitants of those States proceeded to reorganize their local governments, and in reorganizing them they followed the advice which he gave them with reference to the form in which that reorganization should be made. He suggested to them that they should in their State Constitutions insert a provision for the permanent abolition of slavery in the Southern communities. They followed his advice and his opinion also, in putting in their State constitutions an express repudiation of the Rebel indebtedness as it is called; and in other respects they conformed to the views which the President held and expressed to them in connection with this process of reorganization.

At the time of the assembling of Congress all the southern States which had been engaged in the Rebellion were reorganized with the exception of two I think, Texas and Florida. Observe, that the proceeding of reorganization had been prosecuted thus far with the general assent of the people of the United States. No fact is more certain, none is better established than that there was a general acquiesence throughout the whole of the adhering States (by which term I mean those States which were represented in the Federal Government during the war and represented now) in this policy of the President connected with reorganization of government in the South. You all know that fact. And when the President communicated to Congress at the opening of the session an account of what he had done, is it not the fact that throughout all the adhering States, all the States of the North and of the West, there was a general approval of what he had done, a general popular assent to what he had caused to be done, or had instigated in the Southern country, a general approval of his conduct throughout? I doubt whether there ever was a message from a President of the United States to Congress which received more general and hearty assent and approval from the people of the United States than that message of Andrew Johnson, communicated to Congress in December 1865, received from them. I am speaking now to matter of fact within your own knowledge and to the point of time only to which I have alluded.

Then those States, reorganized, appeared before the respective Houses in the persons of representatives; members elected to the Senate appeared before the Senate claiming membership therein, and members elected to the House appeared at the bar of the House claiming membership there: and the question was directly raised upon their admission to seats in the respective Houses. The President submitted that question, as I have already explained, to the decision of each House for itself; and he did this in view of a very clear and explicit provision of the Constitution of the United States which declares that "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." This power is clear. This power is express. This power is exclusive; one House cannot interfere with a question of membership in the other House; and the two Houses together cannot act upon this subject because the Constitution has committed the decision of any case to the judgment of the particular House in which membership is claimed. There was delay, however, in the admission of Senators and Representatives. A little later, upon a motion submitted by my colleague, Mr. Cowan, a resolution was adopted by the Senate calling upon the President for information with reference to the existing condition of the Southern States. That resolution was answered by the President, and along with his reply came a very interesting communication from the Lieutenant-General of the armies of the United States, General Grant. The President in that answer to the Senate stated that the people of the South desired to be represented in Congress. He stated also that throughout those States which had been in hostility to us, which had levied war against us, there was a complete acquiesence in our authority and jurisdiction and that everywhere throughout them the people were peaceful and disposed to bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States for the future. And General Grant, who had been called upon for his opinion, responded in a very emphatic manner that in his judgment there was a general submission among the people of the South to the authority of the Constitution and Government of the United States, and that the people of those States in good faith desired to resume their places within the Republic and be subject to our Government.

This was the official information submitted to Congress by the President in his annual message, and in his reply to the resolution of the Senate early in the session. This was the action of the Executive Department of your Government, the one charged with the execution of the laws. Now what was done by Congress, the law-making power? What I have stated happened in December and January of last Winter, at the very beginning of the late session. That session continued for eight months and the two Houses adjourned recently, and the members returned to their homes. Now what was done by Congress during those eight months toward restoring the Union which had been broken by secession, and which had continued broken during the war? What was done by the Senate and House of Representatives respectively under the clear constitutional power which they possessed, toward restoring membership in their respective Houses from those States which had gone unrepresented so long? With the single exception of Tennessee, there was no admission of Senators or Representatives from those States during the eight months of the Congressional session, although the subject was one of repeated consideration in each House. There was no action by the majority in Congress toward restoring the Union in that vital particular, the representation of the people and of the States, except in the case of Tennessee, a tardy and exceptional proceeding which took place just before the adjournment.

Thus was an issue formed between the Executive and Legislative Departments of your Government. I have recalled to your memories what was done by the President, and done with the concurrence in opinion of the Lieutenant-General of our armies who had been more prominent than any other man in this country in subduing the Rebellion and who, better perhaps than any other man in the United States, was authorized and qualified to pronounce an opinion upon the military aspects at least of the future, to wit, upon the question whether it was safe to restore those States to the representation which they desired or not.

Then, beside pointing out what the Executive branch had done and how it stood, and what was its recommendation to Congress, I have called your attention to the attitude of Congress—an attitude of entire inaction, a policy of do-nothing during a session of eight months with reference to the whole of the eleven States save Tennessee. The two Houses of Congress adjourned without having discharged the duty imposed upon them by the Constitution of judging in their respective Houses the questions which arose upon the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members. And hence complaint is made against the majority in Congress; for this they stand arraigned before the people of the United States; and I and others who differ with that Congressional majority in opinion, call for the judgment of the people upon that majority, for a judgment of disapproval and condemnation upon the men who compose it. We ask you who are really sovereigns in this country, who possess the ultimate power, that power above which there is none other upon earth—we call upon you to pronounce your opinion upon the attitude and conduct of the Congressional majority, to condemn those who constitute that majority, to select others in their stead, and to make the Legislative or Congressional branch of the Government in harmony with the Executive, thus restoring, throughout the whole Government of the United States, one spirit, one policy, one line of conduct, resulting in peace, in security, and in prosperity for the future.

That policy which has been so often spoken of, sometimes jeeringly as "my policy" when reference is made to the President, at other times and more properly as "the policy of restoration"—that policy is easily described. It is stated in a word; it does not require an elaborate argument to expound it. Its mere statement is sufficient to give the humblest man in the country possession of the whole subject so far as the affirmative is concerned. The policy of restoration is simply this: That the States and people that were severed from us, who became contumacious to our authority and resisted our jurisdiction, but who have laid down their arms and submitted to our power, shall be restored to their former position in the Union, entitled to all the rights which they formerly enjoyed, and bound by all the duties which were formerly imposed upon them by the Constitution and laws of the country. That is the whole of it. It is so simple and so plain that no man need mistake it, nor become embarrassed in attempting to comprehend it. In other words, and to state it in a different form, the policy of restoration is simply a proposition that the Constitution of the United States shall be restored in full force throughout the Republic, and that it shall have complete effect in every respect precisely as it had before the war broke out.

Why should this not take place? Why should we not be restored to the condition of things in which we were before the war? Why should not all the citizens of the United States be restored and re-instated in the position in which they stood before these troubles and be bound again (because this is the correlative of the other) by all the duties and obligations which before the war rested upon them? I propose to discuss to-night the answer which is made to this all-important and searching question; for the majority in Congress have their excuse for their delay in the work of restoration; they have their reason or their alleged reason for their conduct, and it is respectful to them and it is proper that the people should consider their answer before pronouncing judgment upon them.

I will not discuss the first branch of their answer as we get it, ordinarily, and which is, that the people of those States are not at heart willing to become subject to our government and to perform their duties under it. I am relieved from discussing that when I cite to you the opinion of your own chief Magistrate; I am relieved from that when I cite to you the opinion of General Grant and the opinion of General Sherman and of men of that description, whose opinions upon a question of this kind ought to be, if not conclusive, at least in the highest degree persuasive with the American people. We ought to accept their opinions upon the question of the safety of this thing for the future. Because their opinions have been pronounced and are before you, I am relieved from discussing that point.

But these gentlemen of the Congressional majority proceed to say that before the Union is restored there ought to be guaranties, there ought to be some conditions agreed to by the people who are to be restored in their civil and political rights. A great many guaranties have been suggested or mentioned. It depends upon the temper of men, what kind of guaranties they want; it depends somewhat on their past associations or mental constitution. Mr. Wendell Phillips would want a particular sort of guaranty, while a member of Congress from our own State, of the opposite party, would think a guaranty of a different sort would answer; and so there may be all sorts and all varieties of opinion on that subject when you come to apply the general doctrine. But I suppose I shall be told, and I may be fairly told, that in considering the guaranties as they call them, or the stipulations for the future, which are desired by the Congressional majority, I should take the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States which that majority passed through both Houses by a two-thirds vote, and which is now pending before the American people for their consideration. I grant you this is a fair statement upon the point in question. If I am referred to that resolution of amendment as the platform of the Congressional majority, as the ground upon which they stand in resisting representation in the Senate and in the House, although I shall not admit that this answer even if well made would justify the two Houses in refusing to perform their Constitutional duty of acting upon the question of membership in each House, I will yet agree that if that resolution of amendment be necessary and be wise and satisfactory in its provisions, there will be a considerable degree of excuse; that, although a justification will not be made out for the Congressional majority there will be, to some extent, an excuse established for them. Now, let us consider for a short time that resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. It has been very little debated; it is now perhaps but partially and imperfectly understood in the county, and if I were to judge of that amendment by the description which I have had of it from the stump in discourses to which I have listened, I am confident I should form a very incorrect opinion upon it.

In the first place, observe, gentlemen, in how objectionable a manner that resolution of amendment is submitted. We have a provision in the Constitution of Pennsylvania that when the Legislature submits amendments of our State Constitution to the people for adoption or rejection, they shall submit each amendment separately and distinctly; and why? In order that the people may vote for or against each, upon its own merits, without reference to the rest, so that the people may be enabled to adopt one amendment which may be good and reject another which may be bad at the same time; in order that they may discriminate between what they may deem good and what they may deem evil in propositions submitted for their judgment and approval, in order that only what they approve fully may be incorporated in the fundamental law of the State. This is a very wise provision in our State Constitution. But you will observe that these Congressional Constitution-makers, or tinkers, as they have been perhaps very impertinently called, do not proceed as the Legislature of Pennsylvania must proceed in submitting amendments. They do not submit amendments separately, each upon its own merits. They have framed and adopted a resolution proposing amendments for adoption by the States in which there are four or five propositions of amendment grouped together, lumped together, combined, and to be acted on as if they were one proposition. It is to be adopted in whole or rejected in whole. I think this is a very unfair mode of submitting Constitutional amendments to the people of the United States; I think it is very objectionable. You see what alternative is presented to you in acting upon a resolution of this sort, in your respective State Legislatures. You must adopt everything that is in the resolution of amendment, although a large part of it may be objectionable to you, in order to get one good thing which may be in it; and you are obliged to reject a great many good things that may be in it if you have made up your minds to reject any one thing which is bad. There is no discrimination, there is no choice left to the people, no volition. It is unfair; I say that upon the very face of this proceeding that Resolution of the Congressional majority ought to stand condemned by the people, because it is not a fair mode of amending the Constitution of the United States.

But if we proceed to take up the different propositions of amendment embodied in the one resolution and consider them separately, I think the eulogiums which you have probably heard passed upon that resolution will be found entirely unwarranted. There is a proposition there that neither the United States nor any State shall ever assume or pay any portion of the Rebel debt. Well, why was that put in? It was to catch votes for other parts of the resolution, and to make the whole pass the ordeal of ratification. Was it put in for any practical purpose, any useful purpose, any necessary purpose? No, just consider it. Follow me for a few moments while I depict the uselessness of that clause of the amendment. If that appear you must conclude that it was put in simply to carry the others by giving an odor of popularity to the whole resolution.

In the first place, be it remembered, that the Confederate States negotiated most of their debt abroad, only a small portion of it at home because there was not capital among their own people. The great mass of the securities issued for that debt upon their face were made payable after the recognition of Confederate independence by the Government of the United States. That is, men in France and Great Britain loaned money to the so-called Confederate Government, and agreed to take their pay at the expiration of a certain length of time, I think one year, after the United States (our own Government), should recognize the South as an independent power. Well, gentlemen, the Government of the United States has not recognized Confederate independence; Confederate independence is not a fact; Confederate independence is not even a possibility. Our brave men upon the land who went into the military service, and our brave men upon the ocean who carried our flag, have rendered the day of payment for the Confederate indebtedness impossible. Does any man here believe it will ever arrive? If I were to put the question separately and distinctly (as Constitutional amendments ought to be), to each individual present in a private discourse, he would laugh in my face, and he would doubt my sanity in asking so foolish a question.

Thus you see the Confederate creditors hold securities which are payable at no time; which are not due now, and which they and the whole world know will never become due. Is there any necessity then for guarding against the payment of that debt? Are men apt to pay their debts before they are due? They are often dilatory in their payment even after they become due, and hence we have to have legal machinery to enforce the collection of debts which have matured and which are just and recognized by the law of the land.

But in addition to this, gentlemen, you will remember that this recently much abused man who is President of the United States, suggested to the Southern people in the reorganization of their State Governments, that they should expressly repudiate this rebel indebtedness. He held that the whole of it was illegal because the whole Rebellion was illegal. He held that their State governments were illegal for the same reason because they were organized for the purposes of the war. Following out logically his own doctrines, he held, therefore, that this Rebel debt was in itself illegal and utterly void, and he recommended provisions to be put into the Southern Constitution that it should never be assumed or paid in order to terminate and foreclose forever all debate and all question on the subject. State after State of the South did this. In the reorganization of their State governments the first step was the formation of new State constitutions, and in every Southern constitution the whole of the Confederate or Rebel indebtedness was expressly repudiated and its payment forever forbidden. This was the solemn act of the whole population of the South acting in their sovereign capacity in the formation of new fundamental laws for themselves.

Let me call your attention to one other point and then I shall pass from this topic. I have already suggested to you that according to your experience and mine there is very often difficulty in obtaining the payment of just indebtedness. We have sheriffs, and constables, and courts, and legal process for the purpose of enforcing good faith among our people as to debts which are legal in their origin and unquestionably due from the debtor to the creditor, against the payment of which there is no legal bar or impediment—debts which are just and lawful in the fullest sense of those terms. Now how ridiculous and absurd it is to suppose that the time can ever come when the people even of the South themselves would willingly assume these rejected obligations and render themselves liable to their payment! And how much more unreasonable and unlikely it is that the people of the United States should assume and pay any portion of a debt which was contracted in contempt of their authority, against their interests, in flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of all considerations of propriety and legality as held by us!

Understand, then, here is a debt not due and which can never become due; a debt repudiated by Constitutional provision in every State concerned; a debt which in itself was a speculative one because the foreign creditors loaned their money somewhat as a gambler would put up a stake. They loaned their money as a sort of bet on the issue of the war. For a very small sum of money loaned to the Confederacy they obtained securities for a considerable amount, say five dollars for one. If the Confederacy triumphed in the war and the United States should recognize their independence, these creditors would make enormous fortunes upon small sums loaned, while on the other hand if the Confederacy failed in the war the time of payment would never arrive and they would lose their money. It was a gambling transaction; if the gamblers were fortunate their gains were to be large, but if the chances of war turned out to be against them, the amount loaned was to be a total loss. So the world will regard this question in all future time. So it will be regarded in the United States North and South. So it will be regarded in Europe. These creditors bet upon the war and they lost their stakes. Nobody North or South would ever think of paying that debt. Besides, there are all necessary guaranties against its ever being paid—guaranties in human nature itself, that our people never will pay a debt so odious, so illegal, always undue, and in which there are no equities on behalf of the creditor, nothing upon which he can appeal to our good faith. He stands in the attitude of a gambler, instead of a creditor as to us. His securities are worthless upon their very face. He has no reason, no shadow of justice in his claim, and human nature itself would everlastingly rise up in all parts of the Union against the payment of any portion of it. And yet these Constitutional tinkers propose gravely that we should pause in this work of restoration, of bringing our country and our States together, of becoming again united and peaceful and harmonious from Ocean to Ocean, until we say in the fundamental law that we will not do what is morally impossible, what no reasonable man in the whole country believes ever will be done—pay this illegal, irregular and odious debt contracted by our enemies in the prosecution of hostilities against us,

Now why was that put into the resolution of amendment? It was to catch ignorant and silly people, to make men who do not reflect much, think that there was something valuable here, some great security against mischief in the future. It was put in for that reason, to leaven the mass of amendments, to give an odor of popularity and of merit to the whole mass; and yet you see how absurd, ridiculous and unnecessary this clause of amendment is!

Then there is another amendment which is, if possible, more absurd than this, and closely allied to it. What is that? When we were engaged in this war, which was a gigantic affair, it taxed our energies to the utmost. It took from our side our brothers and relatives and consigned them to suffering, and many of them to death. It mortgaged our property enormously. It brought great evil and great distress upon us. In the hour of our extremity, when we were in want of means, when we could not command resources at the moment for the prosecution of our great work of restoring the Union, what did we do? We went to men who had money in our own country and abroad and we borrowed the means by which we paid our soldiers upon the land and our sailors upon the ocean, the means with which we purchased our supplies to support our armies, the means that enabled us to carry on the civil administration of the Government, in short, to work this engine of government with energy and with power and to strike heavy and powerful blows against the enemy who was resisting us and scouting our jurisdiction and power over the Southern portion of the Republic. We borrowed this money and we did not say to the creditor that we would pay him when Confederate independence should be acknowled, or that we would pay when the Confederacy should be subdued. We said we would pay at all events at a fixed day, and in the meantime we would pay a certain rate of interest either in paper or in coin. This is what we said, and by the obligations arising out of this contract we are most solemnly bound. I say gentlemen, that neither now nor at any future time in this country will there be any considerable number of men hardy enough and base enough to impeach or deny the obligation of the Government and people of the United States to those who loaned them the means with which they saved the unity of the Republic. There will never be any considerable number of such persons in this country. Their number never will be great or formidable, and the apprehension that they will be numerous or formidable need not disturb any one's mind.

But what security has the public creditor for the honest payment of his obligation by us? There is only one—the public faith. If the people of the United States could be base and wicked enough to unite together and resist the payment of the debt, it never could be collected. The creditor can rely only on the good faith of the people of the United States which was pledged to him when he loaned his money. That pledge was given in the form of a contract reduced to writing or printed at the time, and executed by the appropriate public officers of the Government of the United States, who for the time being represented the people of the United States in the transaction. Those who want to amend the Constitution of the United States, propose to put into the Constitution a provision that this debt shall be paid. Now what advantage is that to the creditor? Does that add any obligation which is valuable to him? Does that give to him any security which he does not already possess? What is that but pledging the public faith in a particular way that this debt shall be paid? Inasmuch as that public faith is already pledged and in the most solemn manner and under all the securities and forms of law, it is impossible by any device which can be adopted to render that debt more sacred or its payment more secure and certain than it is. Why then was this put into the Resolution? It was put in to please and to catch the eye of those thousands and thousands of people in the country who hold these securities; it was to impress them with the silly, with the idle conviction that their debt would be more secure by the adoption of such an amendment, whereas in point of fact that amendment would not add in the slightest degree either to the sacredness or to the security of the debt.

There is another provision in this resolution of amendment which provides that any person who at any time held an office which involved an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and who may have engaged in the Rebellion in any way whatever, shall never hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State for all future time. This prohibition is universal; it strikes without discrimination and without limitation the whole class of persons against whom it is directed, and there is only one possibility of its mitigation, and that is by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress removing such disability either in a particular case or generally. In other words, this proposed amendment is one of disfranchisement from all office of all persons who may have been engaged in the Rebellion, who were prominent enough previously to have held any office of consequence whether State or Federal, but to Congress is given a dispensing power which may be exercised by two thirds of both Houses upon grounds of favoritism, partiality, party interest, or any other which shall be agreeable to their pleasure or their interests.

I confess that this clause in the resolution of amendment appeared to me, at first reading, to have been inserted with a special object. And what was that? To defeat the whole Resolution, to prevent its acceptance by three-fourths of the States. Of course it is not likely that any State in the South will adopt an amendment of that description. Observe, it is not merely a disfranchisement from holding office under the Government of the United States. There might be some reason for a provision of that kind, at any rate for a temporary one; but it is to prohibit all of the class of persons in question from holding any office under their own States; so that out of all the enormous number of men included in that amendment it would be impossible in any Southern community to select one as Constable or Justice of the Peace, or to fill any other State office without the consent of a two-thirds majority in Congress! What an inconvenience every where, what a sweeping disfranchisement, and how unnecessary in its extent. This sort of war against State Magistrates and State Constables could not, of course, have been sincerely proposed as a provision of the Constitution of the United States.

The people of the United States have no interest in interfering in the local or municipal affairs of Southern States: but you observe that a provision of this kind would surely prevent this amendment from being adopted by those States. It is annoying to them; it interferes with them in their own local neighborhood concerns down to the small precincts into which their communities are divided, and it disfranchises them from holding and exercising all local employment which involves an oath of fealty to the Constitution of the United States, without reference to any interest which the Government or people of the United States may have in the question. It appears as if it was intended to make the amendment so offensive by reason of its extent, that the States of the South would not adopt it, and that its defeat should thus be insured. We can conceive a motive for a policy of this kind, for so long as the amendment is not adopted the Congressional majority can complain against the people of the South, that they do not agree to what was proposed, and they can hold this question open and retain political power for themselves in the Government of the United States by continuing the existing condition of things.

There is another clause of the amendment which appears intended to put into the fundamental law some of the provisions of what is called the Civil Rights Bill. I shall not discuss that clause of the amendment, because it was spoken to on a former occasion at this place by Mr. Clymer when he was here and addressed you as the candidate of one of our great parties, for the office of Governor. I pass on to the remaining provision in this resolution of Constitutional amendment, and the last one. That provision is this, in effect—if I do not cite the exact words, I cite the substance accurately—That wherever in any State there shall be a disfranchisement of males above twenty-one years of age, on account of race or color, from the elective franchise, the whole population in that State of such race or color shall be excluded from computation in assigning to such State representatives in the Congress of the United States.

What is meant by this clause? It is the vital one in the amendment. We may consider all the others as secondary and subordinate to it, as quite inferior in importance, and perhaps we are entitled to say that all the other amendments contained in the Resolution (except, perhaps, the one just examined) were incorporated into it in order to carry this one which relates to the right of suffrage in the several States. Described, in short, what is this proposition? It is, that whenever any State shall refuse to permit Negroes or Asiatics within her limits to exercise the right of suffrage, she shall lose a portion of her political power in the Government of the United States; but if she permit her negroes to vote she shall have representation exactly as she has it now under the Constitution as our fathers made it and sent it down to us to be our frame of Government as well as theirs. If we refuse to permit the negro population of the State to vote we are to be shorn of a portion of our power, we are to sink in political consequence in the Government of the United States, and to take such rank only as we can obtain by virtue of our white population, the male members of which we *do* permit to vote at our popular elections.

You see, gentlemen, that the State which adopts negro suffrage is to enjoy fully and entirely her present Constitutional power in the Government of the United States, and the State which refuses negro suffrage is to be punished; yes, the lash is to be applied to her people, she is to be scourged as a culprit before the fundamental law of the United States. This, then, is a proposition of punishment to those States the freemen of which, in the exercise of their impartial judgment, shall refuse to permit their ballot-boxes to be contaminated and polluted and degraded and corrupted by suffrage by those who are unfit, grossly and notoriously unfit, to exercise it, and who, if they do exercise it, will become the instruments of the man of money, of the man of passion, and of the man of intrigue. The demagogues of the land, and the rich men of the land, will have cast to them the opportunity of controlling your elections, and of corrupting and polluting them beyond any example which our history affords.

I say, then, that the leading and principal provision of the resolution is intended to force negro suffrage throughout the United States upon every State which would otherwise refuse it. It is intended as the entering wedge by which the introduction of negro suffrage to the ballot-boxes of the country shall be secured, and by which all the results which I have indicated may be brought upon the people of the United States.

Gentlemen, in the face of this exami-

nation, what are we authorized to conclude? Why, that there are, as I stated in the commencement of my remarks, two capital subjects for the consideration of the people at this time, and for their judgment in the pending elections: the one, a question of the restoration of the Union, and the other, the question of the admission of negroes to the right of suffrage at our elections. The policy of restoration is presented by the President of the United States and by those who think with him, and the judgment and action of the people are invoked in its favor. On the other hand, the question of the admission of negro suffrage into the political systems of the State is presented by the Congressional majority. You have the issue here distinctly presented, and you are to decide it. By the platform of the Congressional majority the State which permits the negro to vote shall hold her political power under the Constitution, while the State which refuses shall be stripped of a portion of her power and degraded among the States.

The platform of the President and of the patriotic men who are moving in this election is, that the Constitution shall be executed and the Union fully restored, and that the subject of suffrage shall be left to the decision of the States concerned.

Between these policies "choose ye." You cannot have them both or approve them both, for they are antagonistic to each other—the one excludes the other. Gentlemen, I shall hope that your choice will be wisely made; that you will select the policy of restoration and stand to it until it shall triumph, and reject the policy which would degrade and corrupt elections to an extent fearful to contemplate, and sow the prolific seeds of political convulsions and of social decay. It is for me to state the issue, it is for you to determine it upon those convictions which you shall entertain of policy and of duty at this juncture in our public affairs.

Gentlemen, I shall now mention some additional points in this same direction which should possess peculiar interest for the people of this Congressional District.

The House of Representatives at its last session under the lead—perhaps I should correct the expression and say under the whip—of its master, Mr. Stevens, passed a bill which I propose to read; it is very short:

A bill extending the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted, etc., That from all laws and parts of laws prescribing the qualifications of electors for any office in the District of Columbia, the word "*white*" be, and the same is hereby, stricken out, and that from and after the passage of this act no person shall be disfranchised from voting at any election held in the said District on account of color.

SECTION 2. That all acts of Congress and all laws of the State of Maryland in force in said District, and all ordinances of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed and annulled.

That was a bill establishing negro suffrage for the District of Columbia, over which Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. It was passed by the House of Representatives on the eighteenth of January, 1866, by a vote of 116 yeas to 51 nays, and among those voting for it appears the name of Mr. Mercur, the Representative in Congress from this District. On the fifteenth of May another important bill passed the House of Representatives to amend the organic acts of the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico. The ninth section of that bill was in relation to suffrage. I moved to strike out that section in the Senate, and it was debated, the striking out being resisted by Mr. Wade of Ohio who had charge of the bill, and finally the question went over without action. The ninth section of the bill was in these words:

That within the Territories aforesaid there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to citizens of the United States because of race or color, and all persons shall be equal before the law.

By the way, this expression alluding to citizens of the United States is to be taken in connection with the Civil Rights Bill, which declares that all persons born in the United States and owing no allegiance to a foreign power shall be citizens, including negroes of course. The bill goes on:

And all acts and parts of acts, either of Congress or the legislative assemblies of the Territories aforesaid, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby declared null and void.

Mr. LeBlond of Ohio moved to strike out this section in the House, which motion was disagreed to by a vote of 36 yeas, 76 nays. Among the nays refusing to strike out the clause which I have just read, appears the name of Mr. Mercur, the Representative in Congress from this district.

Upon another occasion, in the House, Mr. Julian of Indiana offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of the passage of a bill providing for the very objects contemplated in the bill from which I have last read, and further, giving notice to all the Territories that no State should hereafter be admitted into the Union the constitution of which contained any discrimination on account of race and color as to the elective franchise. A motion was made to lay that resolution of Mr. Julian's upon the table, and upon the question being taken, Mr. Mercur, your Member of Congress, voted "No;" that is, impliedly in favor of the propositions which the resolution contained.

I have troubled you with these references to the Congressional record for the purpose of summing up the argument, so far as we are concerned in tracing it at this time. It appears, then, that our Representative in Congress voted for the resolution amending the Constitution of the United States, the main provision of which relating to suffrage is such as I have described it. It appears also that he voted for a general and indiscriminating suffrage in the District of Columbia, enabling the colored inhabitants of that District, where Congress has jurisdiction over the question, to vote. It appears also that he voted for a bill to establish universal negro suffrage in all the existing organized Territories of the United States in the West; and the bill went further, because it proceeded to repeal and annul everything that had been done by the people of those Territories in a contrary direction, that is, against negro suffrage—repealed them all. By Congressional power it proposed to establish negro suffrage in all those Territories into which our fellow-citizens go, and where they are establishing political institutions for themselves. For this measure your Representative voted, and he voted also against laying on the table Mr. Julian's resolution which contemplated just such legislation for the Territories, and proposed also a Congressional notice to each of those Territories that when they came to organize themselves as States they must form their constitutions with negro suffrage incorporated therein, or they should not be admitted into the Union.

I say, then, that I have proved to you—I have not asserted it merely—that the Congressional majority have committed themselves distinctly upon this issue, and in particular I have proved to you that the Representative in Congress from this district has committed himself in the broadest and amplest manner to the whole doctrine of Negro Suffrage in all the Territories of the United States and in the District of Columbia. And by this Constitutional amendment which they and he supported it is intended to force it into every State in this Union eventually. This is the record presented, and this record is to be held up before you in contrast to the record of the President of the United States, who is so much condemned and abused. His policy is restoration, while the policy of his political antagonists is negro suffrage. They say so by their votes, they say so by their amendment, they say so by their bills. You can judge them not out of the mouths of those who are opposed to them, but out of their own. Here they stand and from the responsibilities of their position and of their acts they ought not to be permitted to escape. I hear that our Representative in Congress ventured to suggest in some discourse at this place that the question of negro suffrage was not an issue in the election. At Bloomsburg he proceeded to admit that he had voted for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, and endeavored to excuse it on several pretexts which I need not repeat. In Towanda, recently, he was more outspoken. I have it from a gentleman who heard him speak there within a few days, that in answer to the allegation that complaints were made against him on account of his votes, he stated distinctly that he was in favor of negro suffrage, and that he did not ask the votes of men who did not agree with him in opinion on that subject.

Gentlemen, as I said before, you are sovereigns. The men who sit at Washington in either House of Congress are simply charged with certain duties as your agents. The opportunity is now presented to you to interpose in public affairs, and to pronounce your own judgment upon all these matters which I have passed in review before you. You are to form your opinions and pronounce your judgment upon this issue, which is so clear that no intelligent man ought to miss perceiving it and comprehending it.

There is only one thing I wish to add on these matters before I conclude. In the speech delivered by our Representative in Congress at Bloomsburg, his most effective point with the audience was made upon the admission of Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, as a member of the Senate just before the adjournment of Congress. Mr. Mercur in that speech alleged that men of the South were not to be trusted as Representatives in either House of Congress even under what has been called the "iron-clad oath," which requires a denial on the part of the person taking it that he has borne arms against the United States, or assisted the enemies of the United States in any way whatever. He said the people of the South are not to be trusted, and that Congress ought not to admit members from the Southern States because even their oaths are not reliable, and he cited the case of Senator Patterson as conclusive or at least powerful proof on this point. I suppose he made the same speech here, and therefore I will answer him on that point, and then relieve you from further discourse on all this matter of the issue between the President and Congress upon which I have hitherto spoken.

He said that Judge Patterson, of Tennessee, held an office in that State which involved the taking of an oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government; that he appeared at Washington; that his case was referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, composed of distinguished lawyers and statesmen from different sections of the Union; that that committee investigated the case and made an elaborate report to the Senate against his claim to be admitted as a member; that subsequently a resolution was introduced allowing him to be admitted without taking the whole of the oath, allowing him to take an oath from which particular words should be struck out; that such a measure passed the Senate and came over to the House, and the House very properly rejected it, after which the Senate voted that the question of his ability to take the oath should be submitted to Judge Patterson himself, and upon so being submitted to him he came forward and perjured himself in the face of God and man, and took his seat there in defiance of moral obligations resting upon him, and in defiance of public decency. Hence the conclusion was drawn that the people of the South will take false oaths; that the people of the South are not to be trusted; that Representatives who come from them are vile, corrupt, and wicked men, not worthy of admission to Congress, and you ought to continue such men as you have now in Congress constituting the Congressional majority, and you ought not to weaken their power by admitting anybody else to share power with them. This was the conclusion naturally to be drawn from the discourse. Now I propose to read to you, from the *Congressional Globe*, some of the proceedings in the month of July, not merely for the purpose of answering our Representative in Congress upon this particular point, but also for the purpose of casting some little light upon the general question of admitting members. Senator Patterson is a son-in-law of the President of the United States. When the war broke out he was a citizen of East Tennessee, and he then held office as a Judge under the constitution of Tennessee. After the State seceded he continued to hold that office, of course under the old Constitution, and under the former laws, and exercised its duties for some time, when he was re-elected at the instance of and by the votes of the Union men of his district. I will now read to you what the Judiciary Committee of the Senate said with reference to his case. Instead of reporting against him, they reported in his favor, and they gave some powerful reasons why he should be admitted. This was on the twenty-seventh of July last. The report was made from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. Poland, of Vermont, a Republican member. The Committee consists of seven members, and six of the seven united in this report, and *all* the members unanimously agreed in the statement of facts it contained as Mr. Poland explained. At the conclusion of their report the Committee say:

"During all this time Judge Patterson was an open, avowed, and devoted adherent to the Union. He was in constant communication with the officers of the Federal troops nearest that vicinity, and obtained and furnished to them information as to the movements of the Rebels. He aided in concealing Union men, and in facilitating their escape to the Union lines, when they generally entered the Union service. He aided the Union people and the Union cause in every way open to him, and too numerous for detail. By these means he became amenable to the hostility of the Secessionists, and was subjected to great difficulty and danger. He was several times arrested and held for some time in custody. At times he was obliged to conceal himself for safety, and spend nights in out-buildings and in the woods to avoid their vengeance."

* * * * * * *

"The committee are all satisfied that, during the entire Rebellion, Judge Patterson was an earnest, firm, and devoted Union man, and suffered severely in support of his principles. In accepting the office of Judge, and taking the official oath, he did not intend any hostility to the authority or Government of the United States, nor did he intend to acknowledge any allegiance to, or any friendship for the Confederate government, but acted throughout with a sincere desire to benefit and preserve the Union and Government of the United States. He always denied the authority of the Confederate Government over him, and feels an entire willingness and ability to take the oath required upon his admission to a seat in the Senate. The committee recommended the following resolution:

Resolved, That Honorable David T. Patterson is duly qualified and entitled to hold a seat in the Senate of the United States as a Senator from the State of Tennessee."

That is the record of what the committee said and of the resolution which they reported for the action of the Senate. Subsequently in the debate, Mr. Trumbull of Illinois (the only member of the committee who dissented from the majority as to the legal conclusion to be drawn from the facts, although he entirely concurred in the report as to its statement of facts,) proposed to the Senate that in order to avoid discussion and to save time, a resolution should be passed dispensing in that particular case with that portion of the oath which requires a man to testify that he has not held office under a Government hostile to the United States. Although there was a majority of the Senate, and a very large one, as was shown afterward, in favor of admitting Senator Patterson without further question, yet to save time, and because there could be no objection to it, Judge Trumbull was indulged in the introduction and passage through the Senate of a resolution admitting Judge Patterson, upon taking an oath in a modified form. That resolution went over to the House, and what did the House do with it? Here was the case of a man who had undergone great sufferings, and against whom nothing in the world could be alleged in connection with his conduct toward the Government of the United States. He had been very serviceable to our Government; he had adhered to our cause in the darkest days of the Rebellion; he had been persecuted and hunted even to the mountains and to the caves of the earth, because he was our friend. Now what did Thaddeus Stevens and his facile instrument, the member of Congress from this district, do in this case of Judge Patterson when brought before them by the Senate resolution? What did Mr. Stevens, the master of the House, Mr. Mercur, and other men of the majority of the House do in the case of this loyal man from Tennessee, who came up covered all over with the affection and attachment of all the men of that State who had adhered to us during the war. What did they do? They voted down the resolution; voted as far as they could that he should not get his seat in the Senate; voted that they would not dispense with the technicality of the oath in his case; voted that they would slam the door of Congress in the face of one who had struggled like a patriot amid appalling difficulties while they were at home taking their ease, and perhaps making a little money off contracts and the distribution of Government patronage and favor. Mr. Stevens and Mr. Mercur were for refusing even what the only member of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate who dissented from the conclusion of the majority asked for, a dispensing resolution to take away the technical objection, as he held it, under this oath. There is Mr. Mercur's vote on record; he said "no" to the resolution of the Senate, and so said the Radical majority of the House.

Observe, these gentlemen in the Patterson case were not objecting—oh, what a falsehood it is, what a mean thing it is, to say they *are* objecting!—to admitting unrepentant Rebels into Congress—those "red-handed" men whose hearts are yet sour and contaminated with secession and with hatred of us! Ah! they want to keep such men out! Do they, indeed? We have not been discussing that question. We have been insisting from the beginning that each House shall take up each member's case, and decide it according to the facts and according to the Constitution and laws. But they say nobody shall come in. That is their platform; that is their ground; that is what they have asserted. They say here, that Judge Patterson shall not come in, loyal man though he was from the beginning, and with such a record as that which I have read to you from their own committee; Judge Patterson shall not come in, nobody shall come in; and why? "Because their power will be divided; they will not riot as now in the political power of this country; they will not control everything! There can be no other conceivable motive; and this appealing to your passions; this talk about "red handed rebels;" this endeavor to waken up the old passions which ran riot over the land during the war, and which were then timely, perhaps, which were natural at least, but which are now out of time and out of place—all this is simply that they may disguise the true issue, which is, shall the Union be restored, shall the States resume their former places in the Union, shall the policy of Andrew Johnson and Ulysses S. Grant, as announced in December and January last, be executed, or shall it be delayed indefinitely until these gentlemen can secure for the negroes of this country that right of suffrage which the negro has not asked, but which they would thrust upon him in the hope that they may get useful allies for future political contests and thus be enabled to continue their rule and their authority in this country. Yes, Mr. Mercur voted against admitting Judge Patterson, as proposed.

The Senate was informed that the House would not pass the resolution, and thereupon the question arose again directly upon the admission of Judge Patterson by the Senate. It was debated and determined finally in the Senate about four o'clock in the morning of the day of adjournment, and speeches made by myself and by other members of the Senate, upon that occasion, are lying before me in the *Congressional Globe*. I shall not detain you with a recital of the arguments of Senators, although such recital would constitute a triumphant vindication of the decision arrived at. It is sufficient to say, that it appeared most manifest and indisputable that Judge Patterson had never borne allegiance to the Confederacy, or given it "aid and comfort;" that he had never as Judge, enforced any one of its laws; that the oath to the Confederacy taken by him, had been taken under duress, and was accompanied by an open protest and declaration that he should not regard it as binding upon his conscience or conduct, and that in his Court and out of it, and during the whole war, he was active and ardent in his unionism and wholly devoted to the Constitution and Government of the United States.

Now, gentlemen, I have taxed your patience with this case of Judge Patterson because it illustrates the unreasonable lengths to which the Congressional majority go in opposition to the policy of restoration, and to expose to you the fact that they object and they vote against the admission of the most loyal men who can be selected within the limits of the country, whenever it comports with their interests or their passions. And here let me add, that after the debate in the Senate, Judge Patterson was admitted to his seat early in the morning of the day of adjournment by a vote of twenty-one yeas to eleven nays. The yeas, according to the record before me, were "Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Norton, Poland, Riddle, Sherman, Van Winkle, Willey and Williams."

By a vote of two to one, the Senate of the United States, composed of three-fourths Republicans to one-fourth Democratic members, admitted Judge Patterson to his seat, and admitted him rightly under a just, liberal, and proper construction of the laws of the country. And yet this man is held up to you as a wretch who has perjured his soul and is covered all over with infamy, and you are asked to delay the policy of the restoration of the Union and to go with the Congressional majority for an indefinite period of time in their work of mischief, because such men as Judge Patterson come forward and honestly take oaths under the laws of the land, and take seats in Congress by the votes even of persons politically opposed to them!

Gentlemen, I am done with the discussion of what I understand to be the true issue before the people of this country as to policy. I will add a word or two as to men, and close.

The gentleman who has been named for the office of Governor of this State, and who has been before you—I mean Mr. Clymer—and the candidate who has been named for the post of Representative from this Congressional district, Judge Elwell, do correctly and truly represent that policy of restoration in favor of which I have spoken to-night; and their antagonists represent the opposite policy. In acting upon these two nominations you are called to pronounce judgment distinctly and clearly upon the issues which I have presented to-night. I trust that so far as you are concerned, your decision will be in accordance with justice, with right, and with public policy; that it will be in favor of acomplete restoration of all the States of the Union to their proper places by giving them representation in the Government of the United States; that it will be in favor of peace, of harmony, and of concord in this country in future; and from your decision given with these objects we may hope the most auspicious results.

The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1866.

THE following secret circular, issued by P. John, in the name of Colonel Knorr, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, has been detected, and the scheme of trading votes it contains exposed by publication in the campaign sheet of the Democracy. The disgrace of this business ought not to be charged upon the Republican party in general, but upon P. John and his clique. The iniquity is theirs. But so long as John is allowed to lead, his Radical friends must expect to get into scrapes and to be disgraced by him.

OFFICE REPUBLICAN STANDING COM.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA., October 1, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—With this mail I send you the regular Republican ticket. You will see that they are got to the polls early on Tuesday morning. Make it your business to see that this is done.

We have no candidate for Assembly, nor for County officers. You will see that there are but two ballots for our ticket this Fall. This is in accordance with the new law. One is labelled "State," and contains these words, "Governor—John W. Geary." When this ballot is folded the word "State" appears on the outside. The other is labelled "County" and contains these words:

"Congress—ULYSSES MERCUR."
"Senate—ALEXANDER J. FRICK."

When folded the word "County" appears on the outside.

To accommodate those Republicans who desire to vote for Colonel Tate for Assembly, in order to break down the Buckalew despotism in this county, the "Democrat and Star" have printed the Republican ticket with Tate's name added. This matter is left optional with our friends. As we have no candidate and if the friends of Tate are willing to vote for Mercur, we shall offer no objection. To accommodate those Democrats who vote for Mercur, the full Democratic ticket with Mercur's name substituted for that of Elwell will be sent you. Yours,

SAMUEL KNORR,
Chairman Standing Committe.

The following is the bogus Democratic ticket printed by Doctor John, and headed "The Regular Democratic Ticket."

STATE.

Governor,
Heister Clymer.

JUDICIARY.

Associate Judges,
Peter K. Herbein,
Iram Derr.

COUNTY.

Congress,
Ulysses Mercur.
State Senator,
George D. Jackson.
Assembly,
Levi L. Tate.
Prothonotary & Clerk of Courts.
Jesse Coleman.
Register & Recorder,
John G. Freeze.
Commissioner,
Montgomery Cole.
Auditor,
John P. Hannan.

A SPEECH FOR THE TIMES.

WE have for some time intended to furnish our readers before the election with some conservative speech discussing the issue between the President and the Radicals in Congress, and in vindication of the former in regard to the policy of restoration. With this view an arrangement was made to have the speech of Major Charles H. Shriner, at the meeting held here in the Court House, by him duly reported for our columns. It turned out, however, that a report of his speech could not be had. Now, on the eve of the election, we find it convenient to give Mr. Buckalew's recent speech in Danville, as it was taken down by a competent reporter for publication there, and we surrender up a great part of our space in our present number in order to furnish it entire.

Without endorsing everything contained in the speech, we can say with confidence that it furnishes a fair discussion of the President's policy of restoration, of the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and of Mr. Mercur's record as a Member of the Lower House of Congress. It will be the more acceptable to our readers because it is not a party speech of the ordinary type, and does not deal in personal denunciation.

AN ACT.

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all persons who have been mustered into the military service of the United States, and have served therein for a period of not less than nine months, in the war to suppress rebellion, and their property, and those persons who have been discharged from said service on account of wounds or physical disability contracted in such service and their property, and the widows and orphans of such persons and their property, shall be exempt from the payment of all bounty and *per capita* tax levied, or to be levied, for paying bounties to volunteers in the several counties of this Commonwealth, and such persons shall also be exempt from the payment of militia fines.

Approved the thirtieth day of March, A.D. 1866.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

To the Officers of the Election and Citizens of Columbia County:

As District Attorney for this County, and under obligation as such to prosecute offenders against the laws of the Commonwealth, I deem it my duty, to call your attention to a question of voting at the approaching election.

In the Constitution of the State, you will find the qualifications of an elector, plainly set forth; and until there be some Radical change in that instrument, we must accept it as it is.

The General Election Laws more fully recite these qualifications, and these laws must be our guide in dermining who shall, and who shall not participate in the privileges of the ballot-box.

It has been maintained by some, for political effect, that a class of persons commonly called "deserters," are not entitled to vote at State elections, and that an election board must reject their votes.

On the eleventh day of June, 1866, an act of Assembly was passed intended to carry into effect the act of Congress passed on the third of March, 1865, depriving certain persons commonly called "deserters" of the right to vote. Subsequent to this, the Supreme Court of this State has pronounced that the act of Congress cannot be enforced by election boards, they can only act after trial and conviction by competent tribunals. Judge Strong who delivered the opinion of the court, says:

The act of Congress means that the forfeiture which it prescribes, like all other penalties for desertion, must be adjudged to the convicted persons, AFTER TRIAL BY A COURT MARTIAL AND SENTENCE APPROVED. For the conviction and sentence of such a court, there can be no substitute. They alone establish the guilt of the accused, and fasten upon him the legal consequences. Such, we think, is the true meaning of the act, a construction that cannot be denied to it without losing sight of all previous legislation respecting the subject matter, no part of which does this act profess to alter.

The ground taken by Judge Strong is, that there must be an accusation—a court—a trial—a conviction—a sentence—an approval of that sentence; and a record showing all these must precede the punishment. Not until all this has been gone through with, can an election board *legally* reject the vote of any of that class of persons called "deserters." All persons are presumed innocent till they are proven guilty. They are not to be punished WITHOUT RECORD EVIDENCE OF CONVICTION.

By the one hundred and third section of the General Election Law of second of July, 1839, it is provided:

If any Inspector or Judge of any election shall knowingly reject the vote of any qualified citizens * * * each of the persons so offending, shall on conviction, be punished in the manner prescribed in the one hundred and seventh section of the act, (i e, by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred.)

By section one hundred and ten of the election law above mentioned it is provided that

"If any person shall use or practise any intimidation, threats, force, or violence with design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time, not less than one, nor more than twelve months."

By the act of Assembly just recited it appears that the vote of every person qualified under the State constitution and laws must be received, that its rejection is an indictable offense.

This question has been fully decided by the Supreme Court of this State, and therefore cannot come within the province of an election board. No man's private feelings can be consulted in this matter. We have laws laid down for our guidance and control, and we must observe them in determining the qualifications of a voter.

It is desirable that election officers and citizens should pay due attention to the laws of this State regulating the right of suffrage. It is the duty of all good citizens to observe the laws of the land and see that no qualified voter is denied the privilege of the elective franchise.

In all cases where there may have been a rejection of legal voters, or an intimidation of voters, it will be incumbent upon me as representing the interests of the Commonwealth to see that prosecutions are promptly instituted and due punishment inflicted.

M. M. TRAUGH,
District Attorney.

BLOOMSBURG, October 2, 1866.

LETTER OF DECLINATION.

To the Democracy of Columbia County:

It having become "patent" to us all that the contest on the Representative question, if continued in this district, would be likely to complicate, to some extent, the general questions involved in the coming election, and to some extent to jeopardize the value of the force of the Democracy here, and being exceedingly anxious, as I have always been, for the success of Democratic principles, and that nothing on my part should be done to impede the onward march of the moral and political force which must eventually control the country, I deliberately and thoughtfully retire from the field, as a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature. This I do for the reasons above assigned, and not because I was not fairly the choice of the Democracy. Leaving this question undiscussed, I shall be found now, as at all former times, battling boldly for the principles of our time-honored party. Thankful for the ardent support of my numerous friends,

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LEVI L. TATE.

BLOOMSBURG, October 5, 1866.

Bridge Notice.—The President and Managers of the Catawissa Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of 3 per cent, (75 cents per share) on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 10th instant. JOHN SHARPLESS, Treas.
CATAWISSA BRIDGE OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1866. 3t

H. M. L'Velle,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Columbia County, Pa.

C. H. Brockway,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main Street, first door west of the Court House.

Robert F. Clark,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office corner of Main and Market Streets, in First National Bank.

E. H. Little,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main Street, in white frame house below the Exchange Hotel.

John G. Freeze,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

such as

DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS,
PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS,
NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct6-1y J. W. CHAMBERLAIN

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pa., on SATURDAY, the 10th day of NOVEMBER next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Samuel Achenbach, Administrator of Joseph Hayhurst, late of Orange Township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain lot or piece of ground situate in the town of Orangeville, in the Township of Orange, in the county aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of John Achenbach, on the east by Main Street of said town, on the south by land of Cornelius Bellas, and on the west by lands of Low and Appleman, containing one hundred and sixty-eight feet in front, and one hundred and twenty-five feet in depth, more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling-house, a wagon-maker's shop, stable, and other outbuildings. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the Township of Orange, and county aforesaid. JUDSON COLEMAN, Clerk.
BLOOMSBURG, September 27, 1866.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase-money to be paid on the day of sale; one third less the ten per cent. on the 1st day of April, 1867, when possession of the premises will be given; one third on the 1st day of April, 1868, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1867; one third to remain in the premises during the life of the widow of said deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid to said widow by the purchaser on the 1st day of April, 1868, and every year thereafter during her natural life. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps. SAMUEL ACHENBACH, Adm'r.
oct6-6t

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, the 6th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, George W. Driesbach, Administrator, &c., of Elizabeth Richard, late Elizabeth Driesbach, late of Bloom Township, in said county, deceased will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Third Street, of the town of Bloomsburg, in said county, and being the one half part of lot No. 53, and bounded as follows: beginning at the corner of lot No. 53, on Third Street aforesaid, thence northwestwardly one hundred and seven feet and a half; thence southwestwardly sixty-six feet, to the line of lot No. 54; thence along the line of lot No. 54 southeastwardly one hundred and seven and a half feet, to a corner on Third Street aforesaid; thence along said Third Street sixty-six feet, to the place of beginning, whereon is erected a two-story frame house, with a basement and outbuildings. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the Township of Bloom and county aforesaid,

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
BLOOMSBURG, September 8, 1866.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of one fourth of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser to the administrator on the striking down of the property; one fourth of the purchase money less ten per cent. on the confirmation of the sale; the residue of the purchase money in one year from the confirmation, with interest from the confirmation ni. si. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.
GEORGE W. DRIESBACH,
sep8-4t Administrator

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, Pa., on Thursday, the 18th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, James W. Sankey, John Sankey, Jacob Sankey, and John Reighard, Executors of the last will and testament of John Sankey, late of Centre County, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain plantation and tract of land situate in Scott Township, County of Columbia, bounded on the east by land of H. B. Melick, on the south by land of Peter Melick, and the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville on the west, by lands of David Waller and Andrew Creveling on the north, containing one hundred and twenty-seven acres more or less, whereon are erected a large two-story stone dwelling-house, a large frame barn, and outbuildings, a well of good water at the door of the dwelling-house, and two apple orchards. Also a tract of land situate in Mount Pleasant Township, county aforesaid, bounded on the east by and of Jacob Hartzell, on the south by lands of James Grimes, on the west by lands of John Shipman, and on the south by lands of John Stetler, containing fifty acres. The principal part of the above tract is good wood land. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the Townships of Scott and Mount Pleasant, and county aforesaid.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
BLOOMSBURG, Sept. 13, 1866.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of one third of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers on the striking down of the property; one third less the ten per cent. to be paid on the first day of April, A.D. 1867; and the balance to be paid in two equal annual payments, with interest from the first day of April, 1867, when possession of the premises will be given. Purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.
sep15-4t.

Auditor's Notice.—Estate of William KARNS deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Administrator of said deceased among his creditors, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Saturday, November 17, 1866, at 10 o'clock A.M., at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper, and present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.
C. H. BROCKWAY, Auditor.
Gazette copy.—sep22-4t

JOHN E. FOX & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 11 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.
SPECIE AND BANK-NOTES,
ALL KINDS OF STOCKS AND BONDS
bought and sold on commission. Attention given to collections on all accessible points.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK & CO., dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank), Philadelphia.

IT is said that Mercur is using his extra two thousand dollars as an electioneering corruption fund. Does anybody know whether that helped the *bolt* in Columbia County?

A BLACK bear was killed last week by James Conner, in Benton township. This is a rare occurrence in this section of country. We learn that Mr. Conner had only a shot gun with him at the time.

A DEMOCRATIC meeting was held in the Court House, in this place, on Thursday evening. Speeches were made by General William H. Miller, of Harrisburg; Franklin B. Gowen, Esq., of Pottsville; and Senator Buckalew.

CAPTAIN REES J. MILLARD has received the appointment of Postmaster at Orangeville, and has taken charge of the office. Captain Millard served in the army faithfully, and richly deserves this compliment.

THE friends of Judge Elwell are making a vigorous fight in Bradford, in Sullivan, and in Wyoming. His majority in Montour will probably reach six hundred! Let us do our whole duty in this county and victory will be secured.

WE urge all our readers who are electors to vote against Mercur, the negro suffrage and disunion candidate for Congress, on Tuesday next, and in favor of Judge Elwell, the conservative candidate. The peace, harmony, and prosperity of the country require such action by the patriotic men of this district, independent of all party consideration.

WE learn from Dr. Harrison, of this place, that a novarium tuber weighing near twelve pounds, and containing more than twenty-two pounds of water, was removed from Mrs. Wartz, by Dr. At Lee, of Philadelphia, a short time since. This difficult operation was performed very successfully, and the lady is doing well.

COLONEL TATE has retired from the field as a candidate for Representative. The main reason appears to be the alleged complicity of P. John with the movement in his favor. John can touch nothing without making it odious. His touch is contamination, and his companionship disgrace. We give the Colonel's letter of declination in another column.

MR. P. M. TRAUGH, of Berwick, in a field of sixteen acres, has raised one thousand shocks of corn; fourteen bushels of onions, from the seed; four tons of hay; one hundred bushels of potatoes; one thousand heads of cabbage; four hundred bushels of ruta-bagas; fifteen loads of pumpkins. The writer states this, to a great extent from personal observation, and has the assurance of the neighbors that it is rather under than over overstated.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday of last week, Mr. Michael Brittain, a resident of this county, while engaged in gathering apples near Light Street, was precipitated from the tree by the breaking of the limb on which he was, striking the ground with such force as to cause a compound fracture of the leg, a portion of the bone of which came through the boot. We learn from Doctor Harrison that he is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, and that he has hopes of saving the leg.

THE SWISS BELL RINGERS.—We copy the following beautiful extract from the *Christian Advocate*, complimentary to the world-renowned Alleghanians, Vocalists, and Swiss Bell Ringers, who appear at Snyder's Hall on Saturday evening next. It says: "They are all talented and gifted performers, and a high and blessed mission is theirs, going from city to city, and from village to village, speaking to the great heart of humanity—now in the stirring notes of high and noble song, and again in the sweet and soothing strains of beauty—they are ministers of good, reaping in fields which the same truth, dressed in sterner garb, would leave sheaveless."

NEWS ITEMS.

NEW JERSEY chuckles over her cranberry crop.

TOOMBS, of Georgia, is taking a Switzerland tour.

SIX of the New York dailies support the President.

ATLANTA, Georgia, is to have a seventy-thousand dollar opera house.

THE editors in Indianapolis are cowhiding each other.

QUEEN VICTORIA has given the cholera sufferers twenty-five hundred dollars.

THE Greeks in Stamboul are said to be under the protection of the American Minister.

THE Troy *Press* says that Thurlow Weed has knocked Mr. Greeley's hat so far over his eyes that only the philosopher's boots are visible.

THE *Tribune* reports that General Sheridan had reported to Washington that society in Louisiana and Texas was in a condition of anarchy is denied by the General.

SOME merchants in New Orleans are signing a card to the effect that the riot was the work of abolition fanatics, and that no persons are disturbed, or ever have been, for opinion's sake.

THE Washington *Chronicle* states that the Marine Corps is now full, and on Saturday recruiting for it ceased. At the headquarters in Washington there are at present over three hundred enlisted men.

THE Attorney-General has decided that the President has not the power to designate districts in the Southern States, especially for the collection of the tax on cotton, distinct from those for other taxes.

THE Radicals of New York are making great ado about what they call President Johnson's excessive leniency and abuse of his pardoning power, just as if their candidate for Governor had not outraged justice by pardoning convicted criminals without a pretence of serving the public interest. How about Zeno Burnham?

ONE of the largest whiskey distilleries in Milwaukee is now in the hands of the Revenue Department for trying to evade the law. The offence charged is instituting and using a *fac-simile* of the Inspectors stamp, and thus escaping the payment of duties, and putting their whiskey into the market as inspected, when it never had been.

THE Chicago *Journal* says that the facts about the late frosts, as regards their effect on the corn in Illinois, may be briefly summed up thus: In the Southern part of the State no damage has been done to the crop; in the central part, the damage has been but slight; and in the northern part, the damage has been great, probably destroying, in the aggregate, about one third of the crop.

Executor's Notice.—Estate of John Morgan, deceased.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of John Morgan, late of the Township of Bloom, in the County of Columbia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them to CLARK M. BROWN, Executor, or ROBERT F. CLARK, Attorney for the estate.
sep15-6t.

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter, brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same article), as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,
FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

Estate of Abraham Mensch, deceased.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Abraham Mensch, late of Locust Township, in the County of Columbia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to
ANZI CRAIG or
CHARLES MENSCH,
Roaring Creek P.O., Columbia County, Pa.

Auditor's Notice.—Estate of Peter Mowrer, deceased.—The legatees and all other parties interested in the estate of Peter Mowrer, deceased, will take notice that the undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County auditor, to audit and make distribution of the balance in the hands of the executor, will meet the parties interested in the said estate, at the office of the Auditor at Bloomsburg, on Saturday, October 13th, 1866, at 10 o'clock A.M., when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper and present their claims, or to be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.
sep15—3t E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.—Estate of Mary P. Mills late of Madison Township, Columbia County, deceased.—The legatees and all other parties interested in the estate of Mary P. Mills, deceased, will take notice that the undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of said county auditor, to audit and make distribution of the balance in the hands of Daniel Ernest, surviving executor of the said Mary P. Mills, deceased, will meet the parties interested in the said estate, at the office of the Register of Wills, in and for the County of Columbia, at Bloomsburg, on Thursday, the 8th day of November next, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper, and present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.
sep15-3t. E. H. BALDY, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.—In the Orphan's Court for the County of Columbia, estate of Alexander Garretson, deceased.—The auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the estate of Alexander Garretson, late of Columbia County, deceased, in the hands of Jacob Garretson, surviving executor of the last will and testament of the said Alexander Garretson, deceased, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Thursday, October 25, at 10 o'clock A.M., at his office on the corner of Main and Market Streets in the town of Bloomsburg.
ROBERT F. CLARK, Auditor.
sep15-4t.

Notice of Inquest.—Estate of Levi Ashton, late of Pine Township, deceased.—To the heirs and legal representatives of Levi Ashton, late of Pine Township, Columbia County, deceased, to wit: to William J. Sprowl, Ann Ashton, Sarah Eves, who reside in Columbia County, Stephen Sprowl, of Watsontown, Northumberland County, Aperith Hess, of New Columbus, Luzerne County, Louisa Spalding and Allen Eves, of Griffin's Mills, Erie County, State of New York, Parvin Eves, of Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County, State of Ohio, and Jesse Eves, of California, you and each of you are hereby notified that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphan's Court of Columbia County for the partition or valuation of the real estate of said deceased, situate in the Township of Pine, in said county, to wit; a certain messuage and tract of land situate in Pine Township, in said county, adjoining lands of Benjamin Eves on the north and east, lands of John Love on the south, and John Leggot on the west, containing ten acres, more or less, among the heirs and legal representatives of the said deceased, I will hold an inquest on the said premises, in Pine Township, on Saturday, the 24th day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where you are requested to attend if you think proper.
SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Sep. 15, 1866-3t

COLUMBIA COUNTY SS.—IN THE Orphans' Court of Columbia County, in the matter of the partition and valuation of the estate of Samuel G. Ricketts, late of Orange Township, deceased. To the heirs of Sarah Cartright, deceased, Mary McIntosh, the heirs of Elizabeth Ricketts, John Ricketts, Ruth Huber, Nancy Ikell, Pleasant Sims, and Elijah G. Ricketts, take notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling-house of Samuel G. Ricketts, deceased, in the Township of Orange, County of Columbia, on Saturday, the 20th day of November, 1866, between the hours of 9 o'clock A.M. and 1 o'clock P.M of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper. SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, October 2, 1866.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,
second door below Hartman's, Main Street.
Just received a new stock of
ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS,
CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS
and every variety of articles usually kept in a
FANCY STORE.
Also
SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,
SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,
and a large lot of
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,
and a general and well-selected assortment of
PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.
A. P. WEBB.

OUR STARCH GLOSS
is the only article used by
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, LAUNDRIES, AND THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES,
It gives a beautiful polish, making the iron pass smoothly over the cloth, saving MUCH TIME and labor. Goods done up with it keep clean much longer, consequently will not wear out so soon.
IT MAKES OLD LINEN LOOK LIKE NEW.
OUR IMPERIAL BLUE
IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
It is soluble in hard as well as soft water. It is put up in the safest, neatest, and most convenient form of any offered to the public.
IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO STREAK THE CLOTHES.
Agents wanted everywhere, to whom we offer extraordinary inducements. Address
NEW YORK STARCH GLOSS CO.,
sep22-3m—pdc 218 Fulton Street, New York.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Please take notice that I, Ira Roadarmel, of Centreville, Columbia County, having bought the following list of property from Peter Hower, do declare that it is my intention to lend the same to the said Hower, to wit: four beds; one dozen chairs; one lot of dishes; one cupboard; one bureau; twenty yards of carpet; one cooking stove; one parlor stove; one two-horse wagon; one two-horse carriage; one double set of harness; one single set of harness; two tables two pigs. IRA ROADARMEL.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER,
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON,
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,
which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

HENRY GIGER
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE.
at his old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and prices:

Men's calf boots, fine	$5 00 to 9 00
" Kip, double sole	3 75 to 5 75
Boys' child's boots	1 75 to 4 75
Men's glove kid, Congress, &c	2 50 to 5 75
" Balmoral shoes	1 90 to 3 00
Men's, women's, boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters	1 75 to 5 75
Women's glove kids, very fine	3 25 to 5 75
" fine goat morocco balmorals	2 50 to 4 00
" men's morocco and calf shoes	1 75 to 2 50
" common shoes	1 50 to 2 50
Misses' and child's shoes	0 25 to 1 60
Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers	0 25 to 1 00

He also keeps a great variety of
HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS
of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.
Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,
HENRY GIGER.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Fresh arrival of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
at his store on
Main Street, two doors above the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH
COATS AND PANTS,
of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES,
He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of
CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBURG.

MILLER'S STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware,
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.
In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.
S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS
CAN BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

PREMIUM LIST
of the
ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
of the
COLUMBIA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION,
to be held at
BLOOMSBURG THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 12, and 13, 1866.
The Board of Managers have determined to use every exertion to make this Fair as satisfactory and interesting as possible to all, and the citizens of this and adjacent counties are earnestly invited to attend, and also to do all they can to make the quantity and quality of stock and articles for exhibition the largest and best. The premiums offered are more liberal than those of any previous year. Special attention is called to rule No. 8, *which will be positive.* F. P. DRINKER, Sec'y.

CLASS I.—HORSES.
Joshua R. Fowler, Superintendent.

	Best pair draught horses,	$8 00
2d	" " " "	5 00
	" " carriage "	8 00
2d	" " " "	5 00
	" " mares,	8 00
2d	" " "	5 00
	" stallion over 3 years old,	10 00
2d	" " " "	8 00
	" brood mare, with colt at her side, both owned by the exhibitor,	8 00
2d	" " " "	5 00
	" single carriage horse,	4 00
2d	" " "	2 00
	" " mare,	4 00
2d	" " "	2 00
	" gelding between 3 and 4 years old,	4 00
	" mare " "	4 00
	" gelding " 2 and 3 "	4 00
	" mare " "	4 00
	" horse colt " 1 and 2 "	3 00
	" mare " " "	3 00
2d	" horse or mare colt under 10 mos' old,	3 00
	" " " " "	2 00
	" pair match colts under 4 years old, broken to harness,	8 00

Exhibitors under this class will have their horses on the ground by 10 o'clock on Friday morning, at which time the judges will examine them.
Judges—Joshua R. Fowler, Scott; E. M. Wardin, Hemlock; Joseph W. Reese, Greenwood; Aaron Smith, Hemlock; Joshua Mendenhall, Franklin.

CLASS II.—CATTLE.
Johnson H. Ikeler, Superintendent.
Durham Stock.

	Best bull 3 years old and upward	$12 00
2d	" " between 2 and 3 years old,	9 00
	" " " 1 and 2 "	6 00
2d	" " " "	4 00
	" calf under 10 months old,	3 00
2d	" " " "	2 00
	" cow 3 years old and upward,	6 00
2d	" " " "	4 00
	" heifer between 2 and 3 years old,	4 00
2d	" " " "	3 00
	" calf under 10 months old,	2 00
	Devon Stock.	
	" bull 3 years old and upward,	12 00
2d	" " " "	9 00
	" " between 2 and 3 years old,	6 00
2d	" " " "	4 00
	" " 1 and 2 "	3 00
2d	" " " "	2 00
	" calf under 10 months old,	2 00
2d	" " " "	1 00
	" cow 3 years old and upward,	6 00
2d	" " " "	4 00
	" heifer between 2 and 3 years old,	4 00
2d	" " " "	3 00
	" calf under 10 months old,	2 00
	Alderney Stock.	
	" bull 3 years old and upward,	12 00
2d	" " " "	9 00
	" " between 2 and 3 years old,	6 00
2d	" " " "	4 00
	" " 1 and 2 "	3 00
2d	" " " "	2 00
	" calf under 10 months old,	2 00
2d	" " " "	1 00
	" cow 3 years old and upward,	6 00
2d	" " " "	4 00
	" heifer between 2 and 3 years old,	4 00
2d	" " " "	3 00
	" calf under 10 months old,	2 00
	Graded Stock.	
	" bull 3 years old and upward,	12 00
2d	" " " "	9 00
	" " between 2 and 3 years old,	6 00
2d	" " " "	4 00
	" " 1 and 2 "	3 00
2d	" " " "	2 00
	" calf under 10 months old,	2 00
2d	" " " "	1 00
	" cow 3 years old and upward,	6 00
2d	" " " "	4 00
	" heifer between 2 and 3 years old,	4 00
2d	" " " "	3 00
	" calf under 10 months old,	2 00
	Native Stock.	
	" bull 2 years old and upward,	6 00
2d	" " " "	4 00
	" between 1 and 2 years old,	3 00
2d	" " " "	2 00
	" calf under 10 months old,	2 00
2d	" " " "	1 00
	" cow 3 years old and upward,	6 00
2d	" " " "	4 00
	" heifer between 2 and 3 years old,	4 00
2d	" " " "	3 00
	" calf under 10 months,	2 00
	Oxen and Steers.	
	" yoke of oxen, owned and worked by the exhibitor,	5 00
2d	" " " " "	3 00
	" yoke of steers between 1 and 3 years	4 00
2d	" " " " "	2 00

Exhibitors will have their stock ready for the judges to examine by 10 o'clock A.M. on Friday.
Judges—Johnson H. Ikeler, Greenwood; John Hartman, Hemlock; Eli Mendenhall, Benton; G. H. Fowler, Centre; Henry Hollingshead, Catawissa.

CLASS III.—SWINE.
Elisha Hayman, Superintendent.

	Best boar,	$5 00
2d	" " "	3 00
	" brood sow,	4 00
2d	" " "	2 00
	" sow and pigs (6 or more),	6 00
	" lot of 3 or more pigs under 8 wks old,	3 00
2d	" " " " "	2 00
	" lot stock hogs (3 or more),	5 00
2d	" " " "	2 00

Judges—Elisha Hayman, Greenwood; William Ohl, Hemlock; Andrew Frees, Centre.

CLASS IV.—SHEEP.
Joseph Scattergood, Superintendent.
Fine Wool.

	Best buck,	$4 00
2d	" "	3 00
	" ewe,	4 00
2d	" "	3 00
	Middle Wool.	
	" buck,	4 00
2d	" "	3 00
	" ewe,	4 00
2d	" "	3 00
	Long Wool.	
	" buck,	4 00
2d	" "	3 00
	" ewe,	4 00
2d	" "	3 00

Judges—Joseph Scattergood, Pine; Abel Thomas, Catawissa; Daniel Shannon, Greenwood.

CLASS V.—POULTRY.
Thomas Dallman, Superintendent.

	Best and largest display of poultry,	$3 00
2d	" " " " "	2 00
	" pair chickens, male and female,	1 00
2d	" " " " "	50
	" " turkeys, " " "	1 00
2d	" " " " "	50
	" " geese, " " "	1 00
2d	" " " " "	50
	" " ducks, " " "	1 00
	" and largest display of tame pigeons,	50

Judges—Thomas Dallman, Scott; John M. Barton, Bloom; William Webber, Hemlock.

CLASS VI.—GRAIN AND SEEDS.
Joseph Masters, Superintendent.

	Best half-bushel clover seed,	$3 00
2d	" " " "	1 50
	" " timothy "	3 00
	" " " "	1 50
	" bushel red wheat,	3 00
	" " white "	3 00
	" " rye,	1 50
	" " buckwheat,	1 50
	" half-bushel ground seed corn,	1 50
	" " yellow "	1 50
	" " smoke "	1 50
	" " flaxseed,	1 50
	" bushel oats,	1 50

Judges—Joseph Masters, Madison; Michael Vance, Orange; Samuel Ali, Hemlock; Clinton Mendenhall, Franklin; Joseph Hendershot, Bloom.

CLASS VII.—VEGETABLES.
Henry Zuppinger, Superintendent.

	Best bushel Prince Albert potatoes,	2 00
	" " mercer "	2 00
	" " peach blow "	2 00
	" " garnet Chili "	2 00
	" " rusty coat "	2 00
	" " early "	2 00
	" half-bushel early Goodrich seedling potatoes,	2 00
	" half-bushel sweet potatoes,	2 00
	" bushel field turnips,	2 00
	" " ruta bagas,	2 00
	" half-bushel sugar beets,	1 00
	" " mangold wurtzel,	1 00
	" " beets,	1 00
	" " carrots,	1 00
	" " parsnips,	1 00
	" " onions,	1 00
	" half-dozen vegetable oysters (salsify),	1 00
	" peck tomatoes,	1 00
	" 3 heads cabbage,	1 00
	" 3 bunches celery,	1 00
	" 4 egg plants,	1 00
	" 2 quarts lima beans,	1 00
	" " Carolina "	1 00
	" 2 " soup "	1 00
	" 3 squashes,	1 00
	" 6 field pumpkins,	1 00

Judges—Henry Zuppinger, Bloom; John Gordon, Catawissa; J. Harvey Creveling, Scott.

CLASS VIII.—HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.
William Schuyler, Superintendent.

	Best 10 yards flannel,	1 50
2d	" 10 " "	1 00
	" 5 " woolen cloth,	1 50
	" 10 " carpet,	1 50
2d	" 10 " "	1 00
	" 10 " plain linen,	1 50
	" 10 " diaper,	1 50
	" knit wool stockings,	50
	" " " mittens,	50
	" " cotton stockings,	50
	" home-made shirt,	1 50
	" cotton quilt,	1 50
2d	" " "	1 00
	" pair wool blankets,	2 00
	" linen sheets,	1 00
	" home-made table-cloth,	1 00

Judges—William Schuyler, Scott; Mary A. Wilson, Madison; Mrs. Joseph P. Conner, Centre; Mrs. Hiram Reeder, Catawissa; Mrs. Caleb Barton, Bloom.

CLASS IX.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
Lloyd Paxton, Superintendent.

	Best loaf bread,	$1 00
	" pound cake,	50
	" ginger "	50
	" sample preserves,	50
	" " fruit jelly,	50
	" tomato preserves,	50
	" cucumber pickles,	50
	" pickles of any other kind,	50
	" apple butter,	50
	" peach "	50
	" plum "	50
	" grape "	50
	" gallon sorghum,	2 00
	" cured ham,	1 00
2d	" roll butter, not less than 3 pounds,	1 00
	" " " "	50
	" sample sausage,	50
	" apple pie,	50
	" sample yeast,	50
	" " hard soap,	50
	" " soft "	50

Judges—Lloyd Paxton, Montour; Rachel S. Eves, Greenwood; Mrs. Conrad Bittenbender, Bloom; Mrs. Margaret Warner, Benton; Mrs. E. P. Lutz, Bloom.

CLASS X.—FANCY ARTICLES AND FLOWERS.
Charles S. Fowler, Superintendent.

	Best knit shawl,	$1 00
	" " quilt,	1 00
	" tidy,	1 00
	" tilting work,	1 00
	" specimen bead work,	1 00
	" " shell "	1 00
	" " burr "	1 00
	" " leather "	1 00
	" " hair "	1 00
	" " wax "	1 00
	" " drawing,	1 00
	" " painting,	1 00
	" silk embroidery,	1 00
	" worsted "	1 00
	" cotton "	50
	" worsted mat,	50
	" cotton "	50
	" knit Polish boot,	50
	" worked slipper,	50
	" fancy pincushion,	50
	" head-dress,	50
	" display of moss painting,	1 00
	" collection dahlias,	50
	" " artificial flowers,	50
	" " house plants in bloom,	50
	" " dried grass,	50
	" " flowers,	50
	" variety flowers,	50
	" specimen penmanship,	1 00

Judges—Charles S. Fowler, Espy; Miss Sue Eyer, Catawissa; Mrs. E. M. Wardin, Hemlock; Miss Maggie M. Sands, Mt. Pleasant.

CLASS XI.—FLOUR, STOVES, TINWARE, AND DENTISTRY.
John Betts, Superintendent.

	Best 50 pounds wheat flour,	$1 00
	" 50 " b'kwh't "	1 00
	" 50 " rye "	1 00
	" 50 " corn meal,	1 00
	" cooking stove with fixtures,	2 00
	" parlor " "	2 00
	" set artificial teeth,	1 00

Judges—John Betts, Hemlock; C. D. Fowler, Berwick; Elijah R. Ikeler, Bloom.

CLASS XII.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.
Sylvester Pursel Superintendent.

	Best plough for general use,	$2 00
	" corn plough,	1 00
	" corn planter,	2 00
	" threshing machine,	2 00
	" reaper and mower combined	2 00
	" fanning mill,	2 00
	" horse hay fork,	2 00
	" corn sheller,	2 00
	" grain drill,	2 00
	" farm wagon,	2 00
	" straw or fodder cutter,	2 00
	" horse rake,	1 00
	" portable cider mill and press,	1 00
	" sled,	1 00
	" clothes wringer,	1 00
	" washing machine,	1 00
	" sausage "	1 00
	" clover huller,	1 00
	" churn,	1 00
	" wheelbarrow,	50
	" roller,	50

Judges—Sylvester Pursel, Hemlock; Levi A. Hutchinson, Centre; Cornelius Bellas, Orange.

CLASS XIII.—VEHICLES.
Jacob Gerrard, Superintendent.

	Best family carriage,	$2 00
	" top buggy,	2 00
	" open "	2 00
	" sleigh,	2 00
	" sulkey,	2 00

Judges—Jacob Gerrard, Greenwood; George Cavence, Mount Pleasant; Jerry Seesholtz, Berwick.

CLASS XIV.—BEES AND BEEHIVES.
William F. Keller, Superintendent.

	Best swarm of bees,	$2 00
2d	" " "	1 00
	" sample five pounds of honey,	1 00
	" beehive,	1 00

Judges—William F. Keller, Mifflin; Hiram J. Reeder, Franklin; John Rantz, Jackson.

CLASS XV.—WINES AND LIQUORS.
Hiram D. Appleman, Superintendent.

	Best quart currant wine,	$1 00
	" " bl'kberry, "	1 00
	" " grape, "	1 00
	" " cherry, "	1 00
	" " rye whiskey,	1 00
	" " cider vinegar,	1 00

Judges—Hiram D. Appleman, Hemlock; Dr. David Montgomery, Mifflin; Ellwood Hughes, Centre.

CLASS XVI.—CABINETWARE, TANNER'S, SHOEMAKER'S, TAILOR'S, POTTER'S, AND BRICKMAKER'S WORK.
William T. Shuman, Superintendent.

	Best bureau,	$2 00
	" dressing stand,	1 00
	" display cabinetware,	2 00
	" set windsor chairs,	1 00
	" spring-seat chairs,	1 00
	" rocking chair,	1 00
	" settee,	1 00
	" best made suit of clothes	2 00
	" half-dozen brooms,	1 00
	" set single harness,	2 00
	" " double "	2 00
	" two sides sole leather,	1 00
	" " " kips,	1 00
	" " " calfskins,	1 00
	" pair calf boots,	1 00
	" " Kip "	1 00
	" lot earthenware,	1 00
	" sample crocks,	50

Judges—W. T. Shuman, Main; H. L. Gearhart, Greenwood; W. H. Heirich, Locust; John F. Hutchinson, Fishing Creek; Miles S. Williams, Orange.

CLASS XVII.—FRUIT.
P. B. Wenner Superintendent.

	Best ½ bushel Tompkins County king apples,	$1 00
	" ½ " Rhode Island greening,	1 00
	" ½ " fallen water,	1 00
	" ½ " gravenstein,	1 00
	" ½ " baldwin,	1 00
	" ½ " hubbardson monarch	1 00
	" ½ " bellflower,	1 00
	" display of apples,	2 00
2d	" " "	1 00
	" " pears,	2 00
2d	" " "	1 00
	" " peaches,	2 00
	" dozen quinces,	1 00
2d	" " "	50
	" 5 clusters grapes,	1 00
	" display " "	2 00
2d	" " " "	1 00
	" 5 clusters creveling	50
	" 5 " concord "	50
	" 5 " diana "	50
	" 5 " delawares "	50
	" 5 " isabellas "	50
	" lot of fox grapes,	50
	" display raspberries,	1 00
	" sample dried apples,	50
	" " peaches,	50
	" " cherries, stoned and unstoned, dried.	50

Judges—P. B. Wenner, Briar Creek; Aaron Kester, Mount Pleasant; William P. Leidy, Hemlock; John G. Quick, Montour; Frank P. Eves, Greenwood.

CLASS XVII.—TRIAL OF HORSES.
Sporting List.
First Trot.

Best trotting horse, mare, or gelding,	$100 00
(Entrance fee, $15.)	

If less than four horses are entered, for each horse less than four $15 shall be deducted from the premium offered.

Second Trot.

Best trotting horse, mare, or gelding,	$50 00
(Entrance fee, $10.)	

If less than four horses are entered, for each horse less than four $10 shall be deducted from the premium offered.

Farmers' List.

Best trotting horse, mare, or gelding,	$25 00
(Entrance fee, $5.)	

If less than four horses are entered, for each horse less than four $5 shall be deducted from the premium offered.

No premiums will be awarded for any of the above three trots if less than two horses appear to compete for the premiums.

Mile heats, in harness—best out of three.

Judges—Conrad Kramer, Madison; Joseph O. Winterstein, Mifflin; Samuel Kostenborder, Catawissa.

CLASS XIX.—FOOT-RACING.

	Best run once round course,	$8 00
2d	" " " "	4 00

(Entrance fee, 50 cents.)
If less than three persons enter for the run no premium will be awarded.
Judges—Ira Derr, Jackson; E. G. Ricketts Orange; Isaac G. Pursel, Hemlock.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.
(Article third of the constitution requires persons to pay to the Association one dollar to constitute membership. The practice heretofore has been to buy tickets on Fair days, and have names recorded at the time.)
First. Every person having articles for exhibition or competition, must become a member of the Association before entering them.
Second. Minors can become members or exhibitors when their parents are members.
Third. The field of competition is open to all persons from other counties and States can become exhibitors upon the same terms as citizens of

WHO WOULDN'T BE A NEGRO?

BY D. S. D.

[We would respectfully beg leave to call the attention of those negro philanthropists who delight in sustaining men who in Congress voted the public funds to keep negroes in Illinois, to the following lines from the *Union Republican*, Williamsport.]

Mamma, I wish I lived away,
Away by the Mississippi,
Where little negro children play,
And then how happy I should be!
I wish you'd be a negro, too,
And then we all should have some bread,
And good, warm clothes for sister Sue,
And brother Willie, who is dead.

I'd go and find his little grave,
And tell him to come home again,
And bread and little shoes he'd have,
And he would thank his sister Jane;
And folks would come and see us then—
Mamma, you look so sick and pale!—
And bring some bread and butter when
They heard my sister's wail.

Mamma, can't Christians bounties shed
Except on negroes? Can't they give
To sister Sue and me some bread,
And let your little daughters live?
I went to church, to-day, and heard
The preacher for the negro pray;
But not the first imploring word
For hungry little Christians say.

My little dress was worn out thin,
And I sat shivering in the cold;
While other little girls put in
The box their sums of shining gold.
They told me that this was to buy
For little negro girls some bread;
Oh, mother, how I wish that I
Could be a negro and be fed.

They laughed at my old faded dress,
And put on many haughty airs;
I thought of God in my distress,
And hid my face and uttered prayers.
Mamma, shan't we be negroes, too,
So we can have some clothes and bread—
I and my little sister Sue,
And brother Willie, who is dead?

AGRICULTURAL.

Fruit-Raising.

WHEN men move to a new country, they are generally very slow to comprehend the changed condition of affairs, and still slower to learn the capabilities of their new situation. When the settlers of Western Bradford left the bleak hillsides of New England, and her stony and ferile soil, and entered upon the densely timbered wilds of Northern Pennsylvania, they first passed by the fertile and now densely populated regions of the Chemung Flats, and made their way up among the firm rooted hills; deciding, from previous knowledge, that the river land was useless for purposes of culture. They were not accustomed to its variety of soil, so they chose to battle with the primitive forest for the mastery of the hills rather than try to gain a subsistence from the bottom land. We now laugh at them as unwise, when we see Elmira spreading its skirts up to the base of our "hill country," and sitting by her winding river, the beauty of Southern New York.

But the same blindness adhered to our early settlers in other respects, and yet in none of them more than that of fruit-raising. The frigid climate and ungenerous soil of New England had never taught them to make fruit a means of comfort or of existence; and when they came to their new home, they forgot to ask the question if there was not a region adapted to its culture. If we look over the first cleared farms of the towns of Columbia, Springfield, Troy, and Burlington, we are struck at once with the small number of them that possessed at an early day good, or even tolerable orchards. It has been only within a few years that the attention of our farmers has been called to this subject, and we fear it never would have been, but for the fact that a scarcity in neighboring markets first gave them a hint that fruit-raising might be made profitable. There are farms where not a dozen bushels of apples have been raised; yet with proper care there are very few regions better adapted to the raising of the hardy varieties of fruit than Western Bradford. It is a fact that our market has been uncertain, but only because farmers would allow it to be so. Our fruit-raisers instead of seeking a market, have shiftlessly waited for some "contractor" to come around and engage their little quantum of fruit, or finding that the sale was likely to be dull, have converted it into cider. Our farmers will yet have to learn that the readiest and safest way to dispose of their products, is to seek their own market.

"But," says Mr. Solemn'un, "will fruit-raising pay?" Let us ask you a question, Mr. S. "Will butter-making pay." "Pay, of course it will; hasn't it always paid better than anything else we could do?" "No, Mr. S., before our railroads gave us the means of transportation and before Elmira was touched by the Erie, we could not get ten cents a pound for our butter after carrying it by wagon twenty or thirty miles. Dr. Bullock tells us that he had to give forty pounds of butter for one pound of poor tea, in the early days; did butter-making pay then? So of fruit-raising now; the demand has just reached us, and our farmers must awake to this fact that fruit-raising is going to pay. We now raise but little more fruit than we need for home consumption, yet we have close at hand, two young and rapidly growing cities, Elmira and Williamsport, which already call upon us for their supply of fruit. Read the following, from the Elmira *Advertiser*, and understand the changing circumstances around us:

FRUIT.—If there could be a better argument for paying increased attention to fruit-growing, than this fact, we should like to know it. Up to the present time the great bulk of vegetables, and nearly all the fruit, has been brought to this market from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

We presume that not two loads of early apples grown anywhere near here, have seen our market up to this late date, the middle of August, while the supply of berries has been extremely meagre. The facts are worse this year, to be sure, on account of the season; but during the most prosperous seasons, even, they in the main hold true. It is right enough to obtain the earliest vegetables and fruits from the Southern markets, but the city is suffering a great loss, when all through the year the great bulk must come from the same source. With our rapid growth we must have more market-gardens, more fruit orchards that the necessary commodities of daily consumption may be near at hand and cheap enough for the poorest laborer. There is no present danger of establishing too many of these—the ground near the city is well adapted to vegetables, and even the bare hill might be lucratively covered with fruit trees.

Now with these facts in view, it is worse than folly that we are not preparing to take advantage of this demand. Our soil is a good one for fruit; we are sure of an excellent market; fruit does not cost the labor that other farm products do; it grows while we are asleep, or attending to business; and it brings a larger percentage of profit than anything else we can raise. It is now the time to secure trees for setting out, and for preparing the ground; and we hope our farmers will see to it, that this Fall shall not pass without an increase of fifty per cent. in the number of our fruit trees. One thing be sure of: buy your trees of persons of respectability, who are not afraid to put their names to print.—*Northern Tier Gazette.*

FOR YOUTHFUL READERS.

The Rabbits and the Foxes.

ON a wild, exposed promontory, jutting out into the sea, round which the wild waves roared and foamed, was a rabbit warren. Hundreds of these pretty gray animals, with their odd white-tails and sleek skins, had made their burrows there.

They were very happy rabbits, on the whole, getting plenty of grass and roots to eat (I am afraid they sometimes went into the neighboring turnip-field, where they had no right to go); but every now and then the man to whom the warren belonged would come with some other men, and the whole day their guns went bang! bang! bang! and numbers of the rabbits were killed; for the man sold their skins to the furrier, to make muffs, and tippets, and cuffs to keep people warm. And then it was with the rabbits as it is with men after nations have been fighting against each other. One had lost a mother, a mother her child, a wife her husband; and for a time they were very sad. But rabbits are thoughtless creatures; and these soon forgot their friends, and went playing hide-and-seek in and out of their holes, and behind their sand-hills, just as if there was no such a thing as a gun in the world.

The rabbits had other enemies than the men and the guns, and these were the foxes. In a hole on the side of a gorse-covered hill lived two old foxes and their cubs, as young foxes are called. Now foxes, like other folks, must eat; and it happens that what they like best they can only obtain by stealing. But, after all, foxes do not know that it is wrong to steal, so we must not be too hard on them.

Foxes are particularly fond of ducks and geese, to which they cannot possibly assert any right, being domestic animals; but rabbits are also great favorites of theirs, and to these they seem to have more claim, as, being wild, they cannot belong to any one, any more than the foxes whom nobody claims. It happened that one of the young foxes who dwelt on the side of the furze-covered hill had been very ill, and the cause was this: being very young, too young, indeed, to seek his own food, his teeth were small, and not sufficiently strong to crack a bone. But, though young, he was greedy, and his father bringing home a nice fat duck, he seized a leg, but alas for him! he was unable to manage it, and the bone stuck in his throat. For some time his family despaired of his life, but at the time our story commences he was slowly recovering.

"Ah! father," said Bushytail, in a desponding tone, "I'm so hungry!"

"Delighted to hear it," replied the father. "What have you got in the house, Mrs. Fox?"

"Nothing," replied the mother, dejectedly.

"Nothing," exclaimed Mr. Fox. "Why, what have you done with that goose I brought home only yesterday?"

"It's all gone. Reinecke and Slyboots were out on the hill all the morning, and came home so hungry! But why have you brought home nothing? You have been out all day. I made sure you would at least bring home a rabbit."

"I've been out hunting," said the fox, pompously.

"Of course," replied his wife, "but why did you not bring something home?"

"I have been hunting horses, and men, and dogs," said the fox, with a lofty air; "but I was hardly in a condition, and so they escaped from my pursuit."

The young foxes looked up admiringly, but the wife sighed, for she knew her husband was not speaking the truth, and that so far from his having been hunting the dogs and horses, he had himself been hunted, and had had a narrow escape. Indeed, had it not been for the night closing in, he would never have returned home to his family, but been torn in pieces by the dogs, and his tail—his handsome bushy tail—cut off, and hung up as a trophy in the Squire's hall.

"I am so hungry" sighed Bushytail again. "I fancy I could pick just a little bit of rabbit, a nice, tender young one."

"You shall have one, my son," replied the father. "As soon as the night is quite closed in I will start for the warren."

In a little while the father set off, and in about an hour returned with a charming little rabbit swung over his back, of which not only Bushytail but the rest of the family partook, and pronounced delicious. The next night the fox went to the warren and again brought back a rabbit, and so on for many nights; for he was, in spite of his other faults, a kind father, and did not care what trouble he took to provide for his children.

But as the young foxes grew, they required more to eat, so the father and mother went together, and each brought home a rabbit. At last, so many of the rabbits had lost some one from their families, that they determined to find out the murderer, and put a stop to his thefts; so they set a watch, and soon found out that it was the foxes. But what they were to do by way of punishment they knew not. In their dilemma they thought of the man and the gun who came and banged away at them.

"If he would only give them a good fright. We don't wish to kill them," said the rabbits.

So they sent a deputation to the man who owned the gun, begging him to frighten away the foxes.

The man promised all they asked; and they went away quite satisfied with their success, and said to each other, that after all, the man was not so very badly disposed toward them, for he was going to protect them from the foxes. However, it was from no love of the rabbits that the man had determined to war against Reynard, but because he was afraid that he should lose a great many skins.

The very same night the man went down to the warren, and having found the track the fox had made, set a noose or snare, that he might become entangled in it.

That evening, Mr. Fox having hurt his foot in trying to get into a hen-roost, his wife was obliged to go by herself. As she neared the warren, she thought she heard a noise; so she turned down and got over the hedge at some distance from her usual place, and thus for a time she escaped the snare.

"I am alone," said Mrs. Fox, "to-night; and if I only take home a little rabbit the children will not have enough for supper. I'll try and get a good fat one." She managed to catch a fine plump one, and throwing it over her shoulder she turned homeward. "I may as well go the shortest way," said Mrs. Fox; "this rabbit is a heavy load." So saying she took the old track, and only discovered her error when it was too late to retreat. She was caught, owing in a great measure to her heavy load, which helped to entangle her more and more in her struggles to get free. The man, hearing the scuffle, came up, and soon killed poor Mrs. Fox.

The warren-keeper buried Mrs. Fox close by, and set a noose on her grave; for he said to himself, "she has doubtless relations, who will come to look after her and my rabbits, and I may catch them too."

Mr. Fox, and Reinecke, and Bushytail, and Slyboots sat waiting and listening, but no mother nor any supper made its appearance. They sighed and growled, but at last were obliged to lie down to sleep without anything to eat.

The next day passed, and as you may guess, no Mrs. Fox appeared. She was lying so quiet under the green sod with the noose above her, waiting for those she loved best. Poor Reynard feared the worst. Such a kind, affectionate wife, so loving a mother, could hardly leave a lame husband and helpless children to starve. No! death alone could account for her absense. Two days passed, and he and his young ones were almost perishing. Still his foot was so bad from the nail he had run into it that he could hardly move; and, had his life only been at stake, he would gladly have lain down and died.

But Reinecke, Bushytail, and Slyboots were starving. "I will try and reach the warren," said he. So bidding the young ones keep heart till he returned, he sallied forth. Slow were his steps, and weary the way; and the loss of his kind companion made him feel very sad. As he neared the gap in the wall by which he had been in the habit of entering the warren, what was it made him lift his head and snuff the air?

He knew his wife was not far off; and as he entered the warren, and saw the little mound where poor Mother Fox was buried, he uttered a low whine, and lay down on it to die! For he became entangled in the the noose; and when the warren-keeper came the next morning he found Reynard stark and stiff, his bones nearly through his skin, and the hair quite worn away where he had slung the stolen rabbits. And the young foxes? What became of them? I really don't know what became of Bushytail and Reinecke, but some day, perhaps, I will tell you the history of Slyboots, which I happen to know.—*Charlotte Kingsley Chanter, in Young Folks.*

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No. 55 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

H. V. PETERMAN,
with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 21 North Water Street,
and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,
Importer and Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN GREEN,
Dealer in
CARPETINGS, WINDOW SHADES,
OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,
No. 33 North Second Street,
Philadelphia.

J. P. BEARD,
with LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 413 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,
BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,
BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
LOOK'G GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS,
TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
No. 530 Market Street, South side,
Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,
Late Walter & Kaub,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 231 North Third Street,
between Race and Vine
Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED 1820.
JOHN REAKIRT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
and Dealers in
CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SPICES, PAINTS, OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
VARNISHES, DYES, &c., &c.,
Southeast corner of Third and Callowhill Sts.,
Philadelphia.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND
NOTIONS GENERALLY,
Also Manufacturers of
BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,
and Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.,
No. 306 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

ROYAL & ROYER,
Successors to
GILBERT, ROYAL & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, PAINTS, OILS,
GLASS, DYE STUFFS, &c.,
Nos. 309 and 311 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. MARPLE,
Importer and Dealer in
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, LIQUORS,
WINE BITTERS, &c.,
No. 122 North Third Street,
above Arch, west side,
Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Parsel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.
C. BITTENBENDER, DR. F. C. HARRISON,
W. B. KOONS, JOHN DOAK,
JOHN DETERICK, DANIEL NOYER,
H. BIGELMILLER, SYLVESTER FURSEL,
MICHAEL HELLER, JOHN WOLF.
They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves, and 125 North Water St.,
Philadelphia.

MILLER & HOST,
Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,
Nos. 410 and 412 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

E. J. LESTER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
No. 29 North Second Street, opp. Christ Church,
Philadelphia.

KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
WHOLESALE FISH DEALERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 North Wharves,
Philadelphia.

JOS. RIEGEL & H. S. FISTER,
(Late Riegel, Wirst & Ervin,)
Importers and Jobbers of
DRY GOODS,
No. 47 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.
ALFRED BYERLY, WM. E. ALBRIGHT, S. G. SCOTT.

RUSSELL & WOODRUFF,
Wholesale Dealers in
TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,
No. 13 North Third Street, above Market,
Philadelphia.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND
LADIES' FURS,
No. 237 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

MILLER & ELDER,
Wholesale
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 204 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.
Wall and Curtain Papers, and Stationery generally.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
G. W. CARPENTER, HENSZEY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 737 Market Street, one door below Eighth,
Philadelphia.
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYES,
and every other article pertaining to the business, of the best quality, and at lowest market rates.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,
Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 701 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,
Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

W. I. BURKHART,
Importer and Dealer in
IRON AND STEEL,
No. 60 Front Street,
Philadelphia.

BARCROFT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
Nos. 405 and 407 Market Street,
above Fourth, north side,
Philadelphia.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND
CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
between Cherry and Race, west side,
Philadelphia.

COTTRELL & AYRES,
Wholesale Dealers in
FISH, CHEESE, &c., &c.,
No. 106 North Wharves,
second door above Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.
Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of
McNINCH & SHUMAN,
and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of
HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,
AND GROCERIES,
all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of
"PAY AS YOU GO,"
and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.
McNINCH & SHUMAN.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.
On and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:
GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2.48 A.M.
GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 12 P.M.
GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

THE FLORENCE
SEWING-MACHINES
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the
HIGHEST DEGREE
SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,
and while capable of doing a
GREATER RANGE OF WORK,
one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.
To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.
This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.
Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the
LOCK STITCH
(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarmed by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is
STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC
than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch
PERFECTLY SUITED
to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.
THE FLORENCE
makes
FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES
with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.
The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a
HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;
proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.
We claim for the
FLORENCE
the following
ADVANTAGES
over any and all
SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:
☞ It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.
☞ Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.
☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.
☞ The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.
☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.
☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.
☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.
☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.
☞ No other Machine will do so at a range of work as the Florence.
☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.
☞ It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.
The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered in the world.
We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperience operators.
While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing-Machine in the world.
We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.
Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by inclosing stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
PRICES OF MACHINES.
No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed. $65
No. 2, Florence.—Gold-ornamented Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without lock; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. 75
No. 3.—Silver-plated Machine, ornamented; table oil-finished walnut, with heavy half-case, lock and drawer; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. 81
No. 4.—Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.
Polished mahogany table. 86
Polished Rosewood Table. 92
No. 5.—Walnut table, in oil. 92
Mahogany table, in oil. 96
Rosewood table, in oil. 105
No. 6.—Walnut, oil finished. 114
Mahogany table. 125
Rosewood table. 130
G. G. EVANS, General Agent,
630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.,
Philadelphia,
Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,
No. 240 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

S. L. BETTLE,
with BUSH, BUNN & CO.,
DRY GOODS,
No. 49 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

FRISHMUTH, BROTHER & CO.,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,
No. 151 North Third Street,
five doors below Race,
Factories, Nos. 23 and 25 Quarry Street,
Philadelphia.

J. H. LONGSTRETH,
PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE,
No. 12 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,
Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
Warehouse, No. 121 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND
FANCY GOODS,
No. 50 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

THE GALAXY,
A FORTNIGHTLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.
THE GALAXY is published fortnightly, on the first and fifteenth of each month, and has the advantage of coming to the reader intermediately between the monthlies and the weeklies.
With the second number the Magazine was enlarged by sixteen pages, making it to contain ninety-six pages of matter.
ITS CONTRIBUTORS.
THE GALAXY will be an original American Magazine of the highest class. Arrangements have accordingly been made for regular contributions from the best known and most meritorious writers in the country; and moreover, the Editor will always seek to elicit and encourage contributions from new authors of real ability or decided genius. The articles in THE GALAXY will be signed with the names of their authors, who will be allowed a wide freedom in the expression of opinions.
The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, for May first and fifteenth, 1866, contain contributions from John Esten Cooke, Frances Power Cobbe, Rose Terry, George Alfred Townsend, Edmund C. Stedman, the Author of "Emily Chesterfield," Professor Pierre Blot, Dr. W. H. Draper, Stillman S. Conant, General Cluseret, and others.
"The Claverings," by Anthony Trollope, and "Archie Lovell," by Mrs. Edwards, were commenced in the first number of THE GALAXY, and will continue to be published serially simultaneously with their appearance in England. The back numbers of the Magazine containing these stories may always be obtained from a newsdealer or from the proprietors.
PROFESSOR BLOT ON COOKERY.
In the second number of THE GALAXY was commenced a series of articles on Cookery, by Professor Pierre Blot, the well-known teacher of the art. These articles will be made of great practical value to every family. Besides many economical directions of essential importance, they will contain receipts and practical suggestions which must secure for them thousands of readers.
TERMS.
The price of THE GALAXY is 25 cents a number; $5 for the year of twenty-four numbers; $3 for six months—twelve numbers. The volumes for the year will include 2,300 octavo pages, illustrated by twenty-five or more full-page engravings, printed on tinted paper; beside innumerable smaller illustrations, scattered through the text. THE GALAXY may be ordered at the rate of twenty-five cents a number for any length of time desired.
Specimen copies will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address
W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
39 Park Row, New York.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.
TERMS.
One copy one year.....$4 00
One copy for three months.....1 00
And an extra copy will be allowed for every club of five subscribers, at $4 00 each, or six copies for $20 00. Payment invariably in advance.
The Bound Volumes of Harper's Weekly from the commencement will be sent to any part of the United States, free of carriage, upon receipt of the price, viz.:
Cloth Binding.....$7 00 per Volume.
Half Morocco.....1 00 "
Each Volume contains the Numbers for One Year.
TERMS TO ADVERTISERS.—One dollar and fifty cents per line for inside, two dollars per line for outside Advertisements, each insertion.
HARPER & BROTHER, Publishers,

READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
April 23, 1866.
Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3, 7:40, and 9:05 A.M., and 2 and 9:20 P.M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5:40 and 10 A.M., and 3:40 and 10:35 P.M. Sleeping Cars accompany the 3 A.M. and 9:20 P.M. trains, without change.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7:40 A.M., and 2 and 9:20 P.M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations, the 9:20 P.M. train making no close connections for Pottsville or Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4 15 P.M.
Returning, leave New York at 9 A.M., 12 M., and 8 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.; Pottsville at 8:30 A.M. and 2:45 P.M.; Ashland at 6 and 11:15 A.M., and 1:05 P.M.; Tamaqua at 9:45 A.M. and 1 and 8:35 P.M.
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 7 A.M.
Reading Accomodation Train leaves Reading at 6 A.M., returning from Philadelphia at 5 P.M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6:30 and 6:15 P.M. for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c., &c.
On Sundays leave New York at 8:30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:15 P.M., the 8 A.M. train running only to Reading; Pottsville at 8 A.M.; Tamaqua at 7:30 A.M.; Harrisburg at 9:05 A.M.; and Reading at 4:30 A.M. for Harrisburg, and 10:52 A.M. for New York, and 4:25 P.M. for Philadelphia.
Commutation, Mileage, Season, Excursion, and School Tickets at reduced rates to and from all points.
Baggage checked through. Eighty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger.
G. A. NICOLLS, Gen. Supt.
Reading, Pa., April 23, 1866.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE to the NORTH AND WEST.
FOUR DAILY TRAINS.
ON AND AFTER MARCH 12, 1866, trains will leave as follows:

	Leave Wash'n.	Leave Balto.
Express Mail	6:20 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Fast Line	7:30 A.M.	12:10 P.M.
Pittsburg and Erie Ex.	4:30 P.M.	7:20 P.M.
Pittsburg and Elmira Ex.	7:40 P.M.	9:15 P.M.

TWO TRAINS ON SUNDAY,
(Connecting at Baltimore,)
Leave Washington at 2:45 and 7:40 P.M.
SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.
LOW FARE AND QUICK TIME.
Cars run through from Baltimore to Pittsburg, Erie, or Elmira without change.
J. N. DUBARRY,
Superintendent N.C.R.R.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, or Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland:
LEAVE EASTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 12:25 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 3:55 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 10:25 A.M.
LEAVE WESTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 5 A.M.; Erie Express Train, 7:11 P.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 1:55 P.M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.—Leave New York at 9 A.M., arrive at Erie at 9:55 A.M.; Leave Erie at 1:55 P.M., arrive at New York at 8:40 P.M.
Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.
For information respecting passenger business apply at the office of the Company, at the corner of Thirtieth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; and for freight business of the Company's agents,
S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner of Twelfth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N.C.R.R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
T. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
J. L. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
March 22, 1866.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.
On and after March 11, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
SOUTHWARD.—Leave Scranton at 4:40 P.M. and 8:30 A.M.; Kingston at 6 P.M. and 8:55 A.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:20 P.M. and 9:20 A.M. Arrive at Northumberland at 9:50 P.M. and 10:55 A.M.
NORTHWARD.—Leave Northumberland at 7 A.M. and 5 P.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:35 A.M. and 6:35 P.M.; Kingston at 10:05 A.M. and 9 P.M. Arrive at Scranton at 12:40 A.M. and 10:25 P.M.
H. A. FONDA, Supt.
Kingston, March 15, 1866.

JUNGERICH & SMITH,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 46 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.